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KEY
TO THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE,
OR
MEDICAL TERMS

**Alphabetically Arranged with Brief and Plain
Definitions.**

**Prepared Expressly for Students and Matricu-
lates in the**

American Health University,

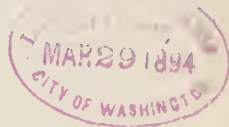
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PREFACE.

The object of this work is to place in the hands of students the best means of acquiring a knowledge of all important medical terms without compelling them to read much that is unimportant, and thus enable them to save both time and energy for better use.

In preparing it we have kept constantly in view the idea that Medical and Sanitary Science is soon to become the common possession of the common people; and in this way be made a much more exact and useful Science than it can ever be while treated, or considered in any sense, or degree, as an OCCULT ART.

The widest possible diffusion of all valuable knowledge is the surest way of securing the greatest good of all. No one can be called educated who does not understand something of Medical and Sanitary Science. This work of medical technics can be mastered at home.

THE AUTHOR.

Ab'domen, The great cavity of the body that contains the digestive viscera. It is bounded by the diaphragm above, the spinal column behind, the abdominal walls at the front and sides, and the pelvis below. It is also called the "belly", or peritoneal cavity. It takes the name of abdomen from a Latin word signifying to "conceal", because it hides or conceals the abdominal viscera, including the liver, stomach, intestines, spleen, pancreas, kidneys &c.

Abductor, A name given to muscles that draw some part away from the median or middle line of the body, hand or foot.

Abiogen'esis, A modern term for "spontaneous generation." The production of living organisms directly from inorganic matter. It is a problem widely affirmed and denied. It has been affirmed by Haeckel, Huxley, Bastian and other distinguished writers and philosophers of both ancient and modern times, but is still denied by many medical authors of the present day. Baker and Harris in Kirkes' Physiology (1889, p. 7) say: "It is now generally believed that every cell is descended from some pre-existing cell". This statement denying what is called spontaneous generation is doubtless true of all higher classes of animals and plants, but it is probably not true, cannot be true of the lowest organic form. And here logic comes to our aid. The first organic cell ever produced did not descend from any pre-existing cell for the simple reason that being the first there could not possibly be any pre-existing cell. The first organic form must necessarily be the first, and must have been produced or formed directly from unorganized matter, as matter itself, (if we distinguish matter from force, Spirit, or immaterial substance) was formed and still is out of immaterial substance which underlies and sustains all material things.

Thousands of experiments have been performed with the hope of settling forever the question of spontaneous generation, which is a fundamental one in biology. Both sides claim

the victory. The experiments are not conclusive because in shutting off all access of germs and spores, oxygen has also been excluded, and thus the conditions necessary for germination have been destroyed. There can be no germination without oxygen. But logic settles the question at once; and logic places it just where the writers of antiquity left it, viz: that all higher classes of animals and plants are produced by parent forms from eggs, seed or germs; while the very lowest organic form is produced, and always has been, by what we call spontaneous generation, i.e., directly from unorganized matter.

We do not accept the term Abiogenesis as synonymous with spontaneous generation. The former implies "born or begotten without life", which is manifestly absurd. Life is present even in the mineral.

Ablu'tion, Washing or cleansing.

Abnor'mal, Unnatural; deviating from law, or from the usual course.

Abor'tion, Expulsion, or death of the embryo or foetus, before it is viable (able to live).

Ab'scess. An abnormal cavity filled with pus.

Abra'sion, A superficial excoriation with loss of substance in the form of shreds.

Absorp'tion, The process by which the lymphatic vessels take up and carry into the circulation and body fluids and other matters of great tenuity, for no others can pass the lymphatics.

Aca'cia, Gum Arabic, or the tree that produces it.

Ac'arus, The mite; a parasite.

Acces'sion, The beginning, or onset of disease.

Accouche'ment, The French term for delivery of a child. The act of childbirth.

Accoucheur', The surgeon or male medical attendant at childbirth.

Accoucheuse', A midwife.

A. C. E. Mixture, An anæsthetic consisting of alcohol, one part; chloroform, two parts; and ether three parts.

Acetab'ulum, Socket of the hip bone. It receives the head of the femur.

Acetan'ilide, Phenyl-acetamide. See "Antifebrin" which is the trade-mark for this drug. It has a depressing action upon the heart and is capable of producing insensibility and paralysis.

Acet'ic, Pertaining to acetum or vinegar.

Ac'etone, An inflammable liquid sometimes developed

in the body of a drunkard and rendering it liable to be consumed.

Achil'lea, Milfoil or Yarrow. It has been recommended as a remedy in intermittents, and other fevers.

Achil'lis Tendo, Tendon of Achil'les. The heel cord.

Ac'id, In common language, a substance having a sour taste. In chemical reactions an acid changes vegetable blue colors to red. In combination with an earth, an alkali, or a metallic oxide, an acid forms a salt. The three most noted acids are the Hydrochloric, or Muriatic, the Sulphuric, and the Nitric. We might mention, also, the acetic, tannic, chromic, gallic, citric, picric, formic, prussic, lactic, oxalic, fluoric, phosphoric, nitro-hydrochloric (aqua regia, or royal water; because it dissolves gold), and the two acids found in the bile (taurocholic, and glychocholic).

Ac'ne, Pimples or pustules on the face. It is often produced by giving bromides.

Ac'onite, A genus of poisonous plants. Wolfsbane, or Monkshood. Much used by some physicians in the treatment of fevers. Aconite is a powerful narcotic poison. Its natural effect is to reduce muscular force and paralyze both nerves and muscles. It is said to reduce fever because it reduces the force and action of the heart. This is a temporary effect. The permanent effect is to produce weakness, rapid pulse and paralysis. The tincture of the root is used. Fleming's tincture is nearly twice the strength of the official tincture. Dose of the latter 1 minim (one sixtieth of a dram) in water and "repeated as needed", is the language of a late author; another author says "every quarter of an an hour till the pulse and temperature are reduced".

All admit it is not to be given in asthenic cases; i. e., in cases of weakness, or debility. It is variously classified as antipyretic, anodyne, sedative, narcotic, and soporific. We know no good reason why it should be given at all. The true way to reduce fever is to remove the disturbing cause.

Acro'leine, An acrid, poisonous substance formed during distillation of fats. It is sometimes present in glycerine, unless the latter is distilled, and is often found in burnt fats. For this reason frying is an objectionable mode of cooking.

Actual cau'tery, Burning by the use of hot iron.

Acupunc'ture, Puncture by use of one or more needles.

Acute', Sharp, rapid, or severe; applied to disease.

Adam's apple, The bunch in the neck formed by that portion of the larynx called the thyroid cartilage.

Addison's Disease, Bronzed skin disease. A condition marked by a peculiar change in spots of color of the skin, anæmia, general languor and debility, and supposed to be connected with a morbid change in the supra-renal capsules. The cause of this complaint is not well understood. The bronzed skin alone may or may not be connected with the disease.

Adduct'or, A muscle that draws a part towards the median line of the body, foot, or hand.

Adenol'ogy, Science, or study of the glandular system.

Adeno'ma, A tumor of a gland.

A'deps, Lard.

Adhe'sion, The growing together of parts naturally separate.

Ad'ipocere', A wax-like substance into which fleshy tissue is sometimes formed by the action of moisture and the exclusion of air, as when a body lies a long time under water, or buried in a wet place.

Adipose', Fatty.

Ad'juvant, A medicine used in aid of another.

Adoles'cence, The period of youth, from twelve to twenty-five.

A'erate, To impregnate with air, or oxygen.

Affection, A synonym for disease.

Afferent, Bearing toward the center. The afferent are sensory nerves.

Affu'sion, The act of pouring water upon the body or some part of it.

After-birth. Another name for the placenta.

Ag'aric, A genus of fungi (mushrooms) comprehending many species, some of which are eaten as food and some are poisonous. The chief edible variety is the *Agar'icus Campestris*. The white or purging *Ag'aric* grows as a parasite upon the European Larch. By some authors it is recommended for night sweats in doses of one or two grains.

Ag'nail, A synonym for hangnail. It is a minute portion of the cuticle split up from the root of the nail.

Ag'rimony, A mild vegetable astringent.

Ailan'thus, Tree of Heaven. It is a bitter tonic and drastic purgative. Dose of the fluid extract 10 to 20 minims.

Alæ, Plural, and genitive case of *ala* (wing).

Albugin'ea, An adjective signifying white, or whitish. The tunica albuginea is the inner covering of the testicle and ovary.

Albu'men, A substance found in the white of an egg,

blood, serum and flesh of animals. Mulder held that albumen was first formed in the vegetable. It contains the four essential elements of organized bodies and a little sulphur.

Albu'minoid, Resembling or containing albumen. The fibrin of flesh and the gluten of wheat are albuminoids.

Albuminu'ria, The presence of albumen in the urine. It indicates an excess of albuminoids in the diet.

Al'chemy, The pretended art of changing the baser metals into gold and silver, and of preparing an elixir by which disease and death might be avoided. It is the father of modern chemistry.

Al'cohol, Ardent spirit, or spirits of wine. The intoxicating principle of all spirituous liquors. It is obtained by fermenting fruit or grain rich in starch or sugar, and from the fermented liquid the alcohol is separated by distillation. Absolute alcohol contains no water. It is lighter than water; ignites readily, and burns with a blue flame without smoke. Cider, wine and ale, are fermented liquors. Alcohol, brandy, whiskey and rum, are distilled liquors. Rum is distilled from molasses. "Proof spirit" contains fifty per cent of water, and is the same as dilute alcohol. It takes, however, in the new Pharmacopœia (1880), 53 gallons of absolute alcohol, and 50.716 gallons of water to make 100 gallons of dilute alcohol on account of the contraction of volume when the two are mixed. The contraction is over three per cent.

All unrectified alcohol from grain, starch, or potatoes, contains what is known as "Fusel-oil". This latter substance is not an oil, however, but an alcohol. It is known to the chemist as Amyl alcohol, or "Potato Spirit". It is poisonous even when inhaled.

Rectified alcohol is safer for medical purposes than whiskey or brandy that contain more or less fusel oil. Dilute alcohol is an excellent wash to prevent bed sores. Rectified spirit, or other distilled liquors that are sufficiently aged to have the fusel oil oxidized, are among our most valuable antiseptics. They are by many physicians considered valuable in ADVANCED STAGES of consumption, in lumbar abscess, and cases of suppuration; in snake bites; sunstroke; typhoid fever; small pox; and in some cases of Zymosis (conditions of fermentation).

In sleeplessness from exhaustion some spirituous liquor is better and safer than any narcotic. At the present time however, it is so difficult to obtain pure liquors that it is more or less dangerous to use any at all, even as a medicine. The irritating and poisonous qualities of fusel oil (amyl alcohol),

and methyl alcohol are discernible even if present to the extent of one tenth of one per cent in alcohol. Alcohol intended only for use in the arts is sometimes contaminated with ten per cent of methyl alcohol in order to prevent its use for drinking purposes. Thus contaminated it is very dangerous for internal use.

Alcohol must be properly diluted with water, milk, lemonade, or raw egg, for internal use.

Al'tetris farino'sa, Star grass. Unicorn root. A uterine tonic. Dose of fluid extract 20 minims.

Aliena'tion, Mental derangement; insanity.

Alimen'tary canal, The digestive tube, extending from the lips to the ilio cæcal valve, or colon.

Al'kali, A substance which is soluble in water, has an acrid or caustic taste, restores to a blue color an infusion of litmus which has been reddened by acids, and unites with acids to form salts.

Al'iment. Food. Any substance capable of nourishing the body, or repairing its waste when introduced into the system. It is properly confined to organized bodies. Food was divided by Liebig into two classes—nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous. The former is supposed to supply nutriment to the various tissues of the body; and the latter heat and muscular energy, but both undoubtedly supply material for energy, or at least promote it. Starch, fat and sugar, are non-nitrogenous.

Al'kaloid, Resembling an alkali. The alkaloids are nitrogenous, organic compounds, and are usually of vegetable origin. Most of them are poisonous, and also solid; but nicotin and conein are liquid.

Al'kanet, The root of Anchu'sa tinctoria, used chiefly as a coloring material.

Allan'tois, A membrane or sack of the human embryo which helps to form the bladder and urachus of the fœtus.

Al'lum, Garlic. Infused in oil of almonds and colored with alkanet, it is said to have once formed a nostrum for deafness—Taylor's Remedy.

Al'lum, Ce'pa, The common onion.

Al'lum Por'rum, The leek; possessing properties similar to the onion and garlic. The Allium is a native of Sicily.

Allopathy, A term devised by Hahnemann to designate a practice of medicine whose characteristic was to obscure symptoms and otherwise change the character of disease by the use of alteratives. It is now used to designate the so-called regular practice in distinction from Homœopathic and Eclectic practice.

Allot'ropism, Existing in different forms, or modes; as carbon exists in the form of charcoal, of the diamond, and of plumbago, or black lead.

Al'mond, The fruit of the almond tree. The technical term is amygdala(almond).

Al'nus, Tag alder. The bark is bitter and astringent. Has been used as an alterative and tonic.

Al'oe, A genus of plants. The juice is used in medicine. It is intensely bitter and for that reason has been called "pic'ria" (bitterness). It has been used as a cathartic, emmenagogue and an anthelmintic. It affects chiefly the rectum. The Soc'otrine aloe is now the only kind that is official. It comes from Soc'o'tra and Eastern Africa. Tincture of aloes is made of equal parts of aloes and black liquorice macerated in diluted alcohol. The proportions are 10, 10, & 100. Mixed with canella, aloes forms "Hiera picra", literally "Holy bitter". With mastic it forms "Lady Webster's Dinner Pills"; and with myrrh, "Rufus's Pills".

The most palatable preparation of aloes is the "Baume de Vie", or compound decoction of aloes. Dose one-half to two fluid ounces. It contains aloes, myrrh, saffron, liquorice, carbonate of potassium, and tincture of cardamom. [See "Companion to the U. S. Pharmacopœia."

Alope'cia, A general term applied to baldness.

Al'terative, A remedy that is supposed to produce some change in the system. Mercury and iodine may be called the great alteratives in Allopathic practice. The Alterative Compound recommended by Sims in scrofula consists of fluid extracts of sarsaparilla, stillingia, burdock root, and garget root, of each three fluid ounces. and of prickly ash bark one fluid ounce. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drams. We advise omission of the garget root

Althæ'a, Marsh-mallow. Employed to make a mucilaginous drink.

Al'um, A double salt. It is a sulphate of aluminum and potassium. This is the true alum and is called the "POTASSA ALUM", to distinguish it from ammonia alum which is a sulphate of aluminum and ammonium.

The article sold for alum in this country is ammonia alum; and to obtain the true alum it will be necessary to specify POTASSA ALUM. Alum is an astringent and is used as a styptic for checking passive hemorrhages, and also as a wash for canker sores of the mouth, vagina, &c. DRIED ALUM is escharotic. It is prepared by heating alum to drive off the water of crystallization, after which the alum falls into a

powder. It is applied to proud flesh, and as a styptic to the sockets of the gums after the extraction of teeth.

Alu'minum, A very hard, light, ductile, silver white metal which forms the base of common clay. Sulphate of aluminum is antiseptic and detergent to ulcers. It has been used to preserve dead bodies by injecting it into the arteries. As a wash, a five per cent solution is used. A concentrated solution is escharotic.

Al'vine, Pertaining to the belly or abdomen.

Amauro'sis, Loss of sight from paralysis of the optic nerve. The first degree of amaurosis is now called amblyopia (obscuration).

Am'bergris, A product from the intestines of the sperm whale. It is slightly antispasmodic, and has been used also as a perfume.

Amblyopia, Dullness of vision; feebleness of sight.

Ambro'sia, The food of the immortals or of the gods. A term used in mythology.

Am'bulance, A military moving hospital, or a vehicle for conveying the sick and wounded.

Amenorrhœ'a, Retention or suppression of the menses.

Ammo'nia, A compound of nitrogen and hydrogen gases. It took its name from Jupiter Ammon in the deserts of Lib'ya. It was found in the horns of harts, in hides &c., but is now obtained from the liquor of gas works. A'qua ammonia (water of ammonia) contains 10 per cent of ammoniacal gas. A'qua for'tior ammonia has 28 per cent of the gas in solution. It is caustic, and much injury may be done by inhaling the gas that escapes from its solutions. Spirit of ammonia is a solution of ammoniacal gas in spirit or alcohol. The ammonia (or hartshorn) liniment contains 30 per cent of aqua ammonia and 70 per cent of cottonseed oil.

Am'nion. The innermost of the three membranes that envelope the fetus and inclose the liquor amnii. The middle layer is the chorion, and the outer is the membrana decidua.

Amœ'ba, A single celled, protoplasmic organism, constantly undergoing changes of form.

Amor'phous, Without form, not crystallized.

Ampere', A unit of measure of an electric current. It is the force of one volt on a resistance of one ohm.

Amputa'tion, The cutting off of a limb or some part of the body.

Am'ulet, Something worn about the person as a charm for the purpose of warding off danger or disease.

Amyg'dala, The tonsils; literally, almonds. There are

two kinds of almonds; the sweet and the bitter. The latter is poisonous. The oil of sweet almonds is a bland, demulcent. The bitter almond contains Prussic acid.

Am'yloid, or amylaceous, Starch-like.

Amy'lic alcohol, Fusel oil. Very poisonous.

Am'ylolyt'ic, Pertaining to something that tends to loosen or break up starch.

Am'ylum, Starch.

Anabolism, The process of building up. Constructive metabolism.

Anæ'mia, Bloodless. Usually applied to a condition of the blood when it is deficient in red corpuscles. Indicated by pallor of the lips, ears, tongue, and also by debility.

Anæsthe'sia, Insensibility.

Anæsthet'ic, A substance that produces insensibility. The principle anæsthetics in use are nitrous oxide, chloroform, and ether.

Analge'sic, Something tending to relieve or deaden pain.

An'alogue, A part in an organized being that has the same or similar function as some part in another organized being. A corresponding part.

Anal'ysis, The breaking up or resolving of compound bodies into their original elements.

An'aphrodis'iac, An agent which allays or tends to allay the sexual passion.

Anasar'ca, General dropsy; or dropsy of the flesh.

Anaspa'dias, An abnormal opening of the urethra upon the upper surface of the penis.

Anastomo'sis, The intercommunication of blood vessels. Inosculation from the Latin signifies the same thing.

Anat'omy, The cutting up or dissection of bodies. More commonly understood as the science, or study, of the structure of organized beings.

Anchylo'sis, Union of the bones forming a joint and destroying all motion of that joint. It implies a stiff joint. Spelled, also, ankylosis.

Anchylosto'mum, A worm found in the intestine. The duodenal variety is found in Egypt.

Androg'yna, A female with genital organs similar to those of the male.

An'eurism, A pulsating arterial tumor.

Angeio'ma, A blood vessel tumor; vascular tumor.

Angi'na, A choking sensation.

Angi'na pec'toris, Angina of the breast. There is

great pain about the heart and large blood vessels of the chest and arm with a choking sensation.

An'glicus su'dor, English sweating disease. An epidemic that appeared in England in 1486 and also about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Anhy'dride, An oxide that contains no water; dry.

An'iline, A poisonous alkaloid derived from coal tar and with which aniline dyes are produced.

Animal, A breathing, organic being.

Animal-charcoal, Bone-black, or ivory-black. It is produced by charring bones.

Animal'cule, A microscopic, or very minute animal.

Ankylo'sis, Unnatural union of bones, forming a stiff joint.

Ankylosto'mum, A worm sometimes found in the duodenum. Anchylostomum.

Annat'to, or **Annotto**, A vegetable dye used by some for coloring butter, cheese, liquors, &c.

An'ode, The pole of the battery from which the electric current comes. The positive pole.

An'odyne, Without pain. A substance capable of destroying, diminishing, or removing pain.

Anom'alous, Deviation from rule. Irregular.

Anorex'ia, Loss of appetite. It arises from excess of food, or aversion of the mind.

Antac'id, Something that will neutralize acidity.

Antal'gic. Opposed to pain. Anodyne.

Antaphrodis'iac, Opposed to venereal desires.

Antasthmatic, Opposed to asthma.

Anteflex'ion, Bent forwards, as the fore-arm is flexed.

Ante-par'tum, Before delivery in childbirth.

Antever'sion, Turning or tipping forward, as of the womb.

Anthelmin'tic, Against worms. Vermifuge.

An'themis, Chamomile. A bitter tonic.

An'ther, That part of a flower at the end of the stamen that contains the pollen.

An'thrax, A kind of carbuncle. When malignant it is called a malignant pustule.

An'thropoid, Resembling man.

Anthropol'ogy, Study, or science of man.

An'tidote, Something tending to counteract or supposed to counteract the effect of poison.

Antifeb'rile, Tending to reduce fever.

Antifeb'rin, The trade-mark of a dangerous drug much

given of late in so-called regular practice to reduce pain and fever. It is made by the action of glacial acetic acid upon aniline and its chemical name is acetanilide or phenyl-acetamide. It tends to produce insensibility and paralysis. In other words it is a poison.

The term "Antifebrin" is a trade mark, but the same substance is put up and sold as "Acetanilide". It has been recommended by some authors in doses varying from 2 to 15 grains., although untoward symptoms have been known to be produced by less than 5 grains. It is a white powder, soluble in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. Its use is now becoming obsolete.

An'timony, A tin-white substance having a metallic lustre. Its salts and combinations were at one time much used in medicine. "Tartar Emetic" is one of its well known preparations. It is a very nauseating and depressing drug, and is now rarely used.

Antiparasit'ic, Opposed to parasites.

Antiphlogis'tic, Opposed to inflammation. An old term now nearly obsolete.

Antipyret'ic, Opposed to fever.

Antipy'rin, A poisonous product of coal tar. The process by which it is made is patented and not known by physicians. It is a white powder, somewhat bitter, and soluble in water. It has been much given of late to reduce fever and kill pain. It kills by paralyzing the nerves. Doses not sufficient to produce death may bring on convulsions, buzzing in the head, blueness of the lips, cold feet and chilly sensations. It shrivels the blood corpuscles and tends to produce congestion of the brain and meninges. Untoward effects have been noticed in numerous instances from administering 4 to 10 grains, and yet a distinguished author gives the dose as 5 to 20 grains. Gould's New Medical Dictionary puts the adult dose at 5 to 10 grains "every hour for two or three hours". Every dose tends to heart failure. When medicine becomes a popular science we shall reduce both fever and pain by removing the cause, and not by the use of dangerous drugs.

Antiscorbu'tic, Opposed to scurvy. Fresh provisions and the juice of acid fruits are the best antiscorbutics.

Antisept'ic, Opposed to putrefaction. Ozone, oxygen, peroxide of hydrogen, camphor water, boric acid, cider vinegar, salt and ethyl alcohol are among the best known antiseptics.

Antizymot'ic, Preventing fermentation. Antiseptics are also antizymotic. See antiseptic.

A'nus, Orifice of the large bowel at the lower end of the rectum.

Aor'ta, The great arterial trunk which arises from the left ventricle of the heart, gives off about sixty branches, and terminates in the common iliac arteries.

Ap'athy, Want of feeling.

Ape'rient, A medicine supposed to have power to open the bowels.

Apha'sia, Want of speech from some lesion of the brain.

Apho'nia, Loss of voice.

Aphrodis'iac, Stimulating the sexual passion.

Aph'thæ, Canker of the mouth. Thrush.

A'piol, A colorless liquid derived from parsley seed. In doses of five to ten drops it is an excitant like coffee. Is aromatic and diuretic.

Apnoë'a, Without breath. Partial or complete suspension, or failure of respiration.

Apoc'ynum, Dog's bane. There are two or more kinds of apocynum. The *Ascle'pias Tubero'sa* is the Orange Apocynum. The *Apocynum Androsemino'lium* is often called "bitter root." It is not readily obtained in the market. It is emetic, diaphoretic and laxative.

Apoc'ynum Cannab'inum has been erroneously called Indian hemp. It is an American plant. (The Indian hemp is the *Cannabis Indica* or "Hashish.") The *Apocynum Cannabinum* (American *Cannabis*) does not intoxicate like the Indian *Cannabis*. It is a powerful emetic and hydragogue cathartic, and for this reason has been strongly recommended in dropsy to remove accumulations of serum. Dose of the fluid extract 3 to 30 minims.

Apollina'ris Water, A German alkaline mineral water, highly charged with carbonic acid gas. Drank in rheumatism, and also at the table to some extent.

Apomor'phia, A greyish powder derived from morphine. It is a quick and sure emetic, but dangerous, and may produce collapse and death. Usually given by use of the hypodermic syringe. Dose one-thirtieth of a grain.

Ap'oplexy, A sudden loss of consciousness and voluntary motion from any undue pressure upon the brain. It is distinguished from epilepsy by the absence of convulsive movements. It may arise from congestion, embolism, or hemorrhage of the brain.

Apoth'ecary, A shop keeper. In common language, a druggist.

Appetite, A desire for food; also any natural desire.

A'qua, Water, H_2O . 79-100 of the blood is water.

A'qua Re'gia, A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids that dissolves gold. It is also called nitromuriatic acid or nitrohydrochloric acid. The latest formula for making it is to combine 4 parts nitric with 15 parts of muriatic (hydrochloric) acid diluted with forty times its volume of distilled water, and given in doses of 5 to 10 minims, it acts powerfully upon the liver in jaundice. It is given through a glass tube or straw, to prevent injury to the teeth. 3 or 4 ounces of the dilute acid to a gallon of water forms a bath for external use in liver complaints. It should be prepared in glass or glazed earthenware vessels, as it corrodes all metals.

Ar'ack A spirituous liquor of India, distilled from rice or cocoanut juice.

Ar'bor vi'tæ, "Tree of Life." A term applied to the arborescent appearance of a section of the cerebellum, and also of the folds of the interior of the cervix uteri of one who has never borne children.

Arc, Part of a circle; also the stream of light between the carbons of an arc lamp.

Arca'num, A secret; a mystery.

Ar'cus, A bow or arch.

Ar'dor, Burning, or great heat.

Ar'dor uri'næ, Scalding of the urine.

Argen'tum, Silver.

Are'ola, Diminutive of area. Applied also to the brownish space around the nipple.

Arm'ature, A piece of soft iron placed upon the extremities of a horse shoe magnet or within the helix of a battery. That part of a dynamo in which the current is induced.

Ar'nica, Leopard's bane. A poisonous plant. The tincture has been employed as a local application in sprains and bruises. It sometimes produces irritation of the skin.

Aro'ma, The fragrant emanation from various vegetable substances.

Ar'rowroot, A kind of starch prepared from the roots of the Maranta and Curcuma of the West Indies and South America.

Ar'senic, (or **arsenious acid**), A violent corrosive poison acting with cumulative effect. Notwithstanding its deadly nature, it is much used in ordinary practice as a medicine, chiefly in the form of "Fowler's solution," in doses of

3 to 5 drops, or minims. It has been used but with doubtful propriety as an alterative, tonic, antiperiodic, in neuralgia, chorea, epilepsy, skin disease, syphilis, and sometimes also, for stomach difficulties. It is used in skin diseases of a dry scaly nature and yet it is known to sooner or later produce eruptions upon the skin. It is a deadly poison and yet we are told it is a tonic, and stimulates mental activity. Tests for arsenic it must be remembered are subject to error on account of the liability of traces of arsenic in the reagents used. Two grains of arsenic is considered a fatal dose unless rejected by the stomach. Authors speak of ‘poisonous doses’, as though a small dose is non-poisonous. Such language is misleading. Any part of a grain, however small, so long as it can be called arsenic is poisonous.

Artificial respira'tion, Various methods used to get air into the lungs of persons asphyxiated. Hall's method consists in turning the body alternately upon the side and face; Sylvester's in moving the arms of the patient up and down; and Howard's by pressing upon the lower ribs at intervals of two or three seconds to expel the air. The lungs may also be partially inflated by closing the nostrils and blowing into the mouth, or by careful use of the bellows.

Arthri'tis, Inflammation of a joint, or joints,

Arthrot'omy, Cutting into a joint.

Artic'ulo Mor'tis, Point of death. Act of dying.

Asafoet'ida, A fetid gum from the root of the *Ferula*, and used in Asia as a condiment. It is sometimes though rarely used as a nervine or antispasmodic in convulsions, hysteria, asthma, &c. Dose 3 to 15 grains.

As'caris, A genus of worms found in the intestine, including the round worms of the stomach (*Lumbricoides*), and the thread worm of the rectum. The latter is the *As'caris Vermicular'is*.

Asci'tes, Abdominal dropsy. The term signifies a ‘leathern sack’ in which water was formerly carried.

Ascle'pias, Pleurisy root. Named from Esculapius. It is a powerful diaphoretic. Dose of the fluid extract, 1 to 2 fluidrachms. This is the *Ascle'pias Tubero'sa*.

In the *Practitioner's Monthly* (No. 2, p. 46), I find *Asclepias Syriaca*, (called by Gray, *A. Cornuti*), Milkweed, and also called Silkweed, highly recommended for renal dropsy, as it removes the accumulated fluid by acting on the kidneys and bowels. The decoction is used, or the tincture, prepared from the root bark. Two ounces of the decoction, or one dram of the tincture is given four or five times daily. For making the

tincture use one ounce of the root bark in four ounces of alcohol; and for the decoction two ounces of root bark in three pints of water and boil down one half. It is a diuretic of power and certainty.

Ascle'pias Cornu'ti, Milkweed, Silkweed, or Wild Cotton. The root is the part used. It is much like the former *Asclepias*.

Ascle'pias Incarna'ta, White Indian Hemp. This plant is diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, and in larger doses, emetic and cathartic. The usual dose is 10 to 40 minims of the fluid extract.

A'sepsis, Absence of all septic material; free from infectious matter.

Asphyx'ia, (Pulseless) Paralysis of the respiratory center, and the effect of carbon dioxide in the blood. Suspended animation from want of air, or oxygen.

As'pirator, An instrument for withdrawing any fluid, pus or serum, from an internal, or deep cavity.

Asthe'nia, Absence or loss of strength,

Asth'ma, Difficulty of breathing. Heaves in horses. A peculiar squeaking noise is heard in the lungs of asthmatic patients. Cause not well understood. Constitutional treatment is the only permanent cure.

Astig'matism, A defect in the eye due to imperfect curvature of the globe, or crystalline lens, or to unequal density of the refractive media, which prevents the formation of a perfect focus, and causes a distant object like a star to twinkle or scintillate.

As'tral body, A semi-material substance forming the denser part of the soul and connecting it with the physical body.

Astrin'gent, Producing contraction of organic tissues and thus arresting hemorrhage and various secretions. Tannin, alum and oak bark, have this property.

Asy'lum, A place of refuge.

Atax'ia, Want of order.

Athero'ma, Primarily a tumor filled with soft matter like pap; fatty degeneration of the walls of the arteries.

At'omizer, An instrument for converting a liquid into a spray.

Atre'sia, The occlusion or imperforation of a natural opening, or canal, as of the anus, uterus, or vagina.

At'rophy, A wasting away from want of nourishment.

At'ropine, The active principle of belladonna. It dilates the pupil when applied to the eye, and for this reason has

been extensively used in ophthalmic practice. In small doses it is said to stimulate, but in larger doses paralyzes the heart, lungs, and muscles. It is a deadly narcotic.

Attar of rose, Oil of rose. Used as a perfume.

Au'diphone, An instrument for improving the power of hearing.

Au'ra, A gentle breath of air. A vapor. A sensation of vapor passing from the limbs towards the head which is sometimes felt by the epileptic just before an attack of epilepsy.

Auran'tium, Orange. The fruit of the Cit'rus Auran'tium, (t pronounced like sh).

Au'rist, One who treats disease of the ear.

Au'rum, Gold. The chloride of gold is sometimes given to stimulate the stomach and brain. It is a violent poison. The usual dose is one-fiftieth of a grain.

Auscul'tion, Act of listening. The stethoscope is used to facilitate the process of studying the sound of the heart, lungs &c.

Automatic, Applied to functions that are performed without the influence of the human will, like the winking of the eye. Self-acting.

Au'topsy, Self-inspecting, or seeing for one's own self. Post mortem examination.

Avoirdupois', The common weight used for all commodities except medicines, and precious stones. The pound is divided into 16 ounces, and the ounce into 16 drams. The pound contains 7000 grains Troy, - and the ounce, $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, and is therefore larger than the ounce avoirdupois.

Bacil'lus, A little rod; harmless in itself, but said by the profession to be the cause of nearly all forms of disease. It will be seen later that the cause of disease—the primary cause, which in the true sense is the only cause—is not material but mental; and the remedy, not drugs but understanding, or MENTAL ILLUMINATION.

Bacte'ria, A little staff; another term for micro-organisms, or bacilli.

Bacteriol'ogy, That branch of study which by the aid of the microscope consists in identifying the minute forms often found in the pathological conditions of certain organs, or parts of organic bodies; of cultivating such forms; and observing the effects of such forms when brought in contact with animal tissues. Its importance is now greatly overestimated, while the true cause of disease is almost wholly ignored or entirely lost sight of.

Bag-of-waters, The membranes or sack enclosing the liquor amnii in which the foetus floats. During the natural dilatation of the os uteri in child-birth the Bag-of-waters projects into the vagina somewhat in advance of the foetal head, and is usually ruptured and the waters discharged before the birth of the child.

Balani'tis, Inflammation of the glans penis, literally of the acorn.

Ballotte'ment, One of the methods for diagnosing pregnancy during the fifth, sixth and seventh months. The uterus is tossed up by the finger inserted into the vagina, and if a foetus be present it falls heavily like a body in water upon the finger again.

Balm, Anything that soothes or mitigates pain. A fragrant herb,

Bal'mony, An indigenous plant called Snakehead. It is very bitter.

Balneol'ogy, Treatise or study of baths.

Bal'sam, An oleo-resinous vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees. Canada Balsam is a kind of turpentine gathered from the natural blisters found on the bark of the Ab'ies bal'samum (Fir balsam). Balsam of Tolu is the basis of many cough mixtures,

Bamboo-brier, A kind of Smilax or sarsaparilla found in the Southern States. Has been used in scrofula.

Baptis'ia, Wild Indigo. Bark of the root and leaves. Reputed to be antiseptic and discutient, Used as a local application to foul ulcers and malignant sores, It may be made into an ointment for external application.

The leaves of Wild Indigo applied in fomentations have discussed tumors and swellings of the female breast resembling scirrhus.

Barom'eter, An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and in this way the height of mountains.

Battery, One or more cells that produce electricity. the cells contain two elements of different substances, usually zinc and carbon, and a liquid. A collection of Leyden jars, charged with electricity, is also called a battery,

Batthey's Operation, Excision of the ovaries,

Bat'tledore placenta, One in which the umbilical cord is attached to the margin, or circumference of the placenta.

Baunscheid'ism, A mode of treating disease, especially rheumatism, by the use of an instrument called the "Life Awakener". It contained a number of sharp needles set firmly in a plate moved by a spring. By placing the end of the instrument against the skin of the patient and pulling out the handle to give force to the spring, a number of punctures were made in the skin, as often as the handle was drawn out and released, The needles were first dipped in oil of mustard, croton oil or other irritant. The treatment was named from the inventor.

Bayberry bark, (*Myrica*). Stimulant and astringent. With ginger and cayenne it forms Thompson's Composition powder. 1 pound bayberry, half pound ginger, 1 oz. cayenne. Some add cloves and powdered liquorice root.

Bay-rum, A preparation for the toilet made of oil of *Myrica* (oil of bay) 16, oil of orange peel 1, oil of pimento (allspice) 1, alcohol 1000, and water 782 parts, mixed, shaken, allowed to stand for a week in a tightly corked bottle, then filtered. Mix the oils and alcohol first, then gradually add the water,

Belladon'na, Deadly Nightshade, This plant affects the sympathetic ganglia that control reflex action and thus paralyzes the circular fibres of the iris so that they have no power to contract. It is much used for this purpose both by Allopaths and Homeopaths. It checks all secretions when given internally except those of the bowels and kidneys. It raises the blood pressure and sometimes produces a rash like that of scarlet fever. It tends to produce headache, vertigo, blindness, delirium, paralysis, stupor and death. It is used in so called regular practice to check night sweats, to suppress the flow of milk, in laxative pills, in asthma, whooping cough, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, insomnia, incontinence of urine, inflammatory rheumatism, gout, and as an antidote to opium and

chloroform. Usual dose of the fluid extract of the leaves 3 to 5 minims; of the root 1 to 3 minims.

The stimulation of the heart under the use of belladonna is followed by subsequent relaxation and depression which may end in death. Externally belladonna has been applied to painful swellings and rheumatic joints, and over the lower abdomen in painful affections of the pelvic organs. It is applied in the form of plaster, ointment, or poultice. It is a powerful anodyne and narcotic. That it is really an antidote to opium and chloroform as many suppose, is at least uncertain. The alkaloid from belladonna is called atropine.

Bell's paralysis, Facial paralysis, or paralysis of the facial nerve.

Ben'ne oil, Oil of Ses'amum. A bland oil used for the hair. It keeps better than olive oil.

Benzoin' Odoriferum, Spicewood. Fever Bush. Bark and berries. It is aromatic, tonic, and stimulant. Useful in all kinds of fevers. The decoction may be drank freely. Taken warm it promotes sweating.

Bergamot, oil of, An essential oil used as a perfume.

Bib'ulous, Having the property of absorbing moisture.

Bicus'pid, Having two points or cusps.

Bile, The juice secreted by the liver. It is mucilaginous and partly excrementitious.

Bil'iary, Pertaining to bile.

Bil'ious, A disordered condition of the bile. See Cholagogue.

Biol'ogy, The study or science of life as manifested in organized beings.

Bi'oplasm, Life-forming matter. Protoplasm.

Birds nest, Edible, The nest of a bird formed of a marine plant and cemented by the saliva of the birds. It is used in some countries as food.

Birth, The delivery of a child. The period or time when human life commences.

Birth mark, Mother's mark. Nævus. It is caused by some sudden and powerful nervous impression of the mother upon the unborn child.

Bi-sexual, Having reproductive organs resembling both sexes. Hermaph'rodite.

Bis'muth, A metal. The subnitrate is sometimes used in medicine, in 15 grain doses two to three times per day, for canker of the stomach and bowels; also, for vomiting, purging, and dysentery. It is insoluble in the intestinal canal and is given ostensibly for its protective influence on the mu-

rous surfaces. It is liable to contain arsenic and therefore dangerous. As a topical application it has been used with some asserted success upon cancer of the mouth. It may serve to allay in some degree irritability.

Bis'toury, A small knife used in surgery.

Bitters, Medicines of bitter taste. Tonics.

Bitu'men, Mineral tar, or asphaltum. Petroleum. By distillation it yields naphtha, benzole, and various other substances.

Blennorrhæ'gia, An excessive discharge of mucus from the genital organs. Blennorrhœ'a.

Blood, The vital fluid that conveys nutriment to, and waste from, the various parts of the body. It consists of a liquid called plasma, or liquor sanguinis, and blood corpuscles. Healthy blood contains about 79 per cent of water and has a density of 1055. See Dutton's Anatomy, p. 19.

Bloodless operations, By use of elastic bandages the blood may be expelled from parts about to be amputated, and thus operations may be performed with very little loss of blood. Bloodless surgery. The Esmarch bandage is used for this purpose,

Borax, Borate of Sodium. Used as an antiseptic application for ulcers, canker, &c. Said to be emmenagogue. Dose in solution 15 grains.

Bot, The larva, or worm hatched from the eggs of the gad-fly. The fly deposits its eggs upon the limbs and sides of the horse and other animals that are more or less diseased, and these hatch into bots in the stomach and bowels whither they are conveyed by the animal itself. Animals properly fed and cared for, so as to be in healthy condition, do not suffer attacks of bots. It is said they have occasionally been found in man.

Bougie', An instrument used in surgery chiefly for introduction into the urethra.

Brash, Acrid eructations from the stomach. Pyrosis.

Break-bone fever, A kind of rheumatic fever which first appeared in the West Indies in 1827 and was called Dengue (Dandy). Its successful treatment in the southern states of North America by the use of Eupatorium or thoroughwort tea gave to that herb the name of "Boneset."

Bright's Disease, A term often loosely used for kidney complaints. By some, it is synonymous with Albuminuria; by others, with a fatty, or granular degeneration of the kidney. The acute form is called nephritis.

Bro'mum, or Bromine, A reddish-brown, liquid element

giving off poisonous, irritating vapors. The salts of bromine (bromides) are given in Allopathic practice as hypnotics. One of its salts—Bromide of potassium in doses of 5 to 30 grains has been given for epilepsy, sleeplessness, asthma, as an alterative, and as an anaphrodisiac, and in delirium tremens. Its prolonged administration may produce acne, and paralysis of the nerves and muscles.

Bronchi, Branches of the trachea, or windpipe. The trachea divides into the right and left bronchus opposite the third dorsal vertebra. See "Trachea" in Anatomy.

Bronchi'tis, Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or of the mucous membrane which lines them.

Bronchoph'ony (ch like k), The resonance or thrill of the voice within the bronchi, or windpipe. It is heard both in health and disease, and more distinctly in some persons than in others.

Bronchot'omy, Cutting open the bronchus.

Bryonia, A European plant. It is drastic cathartic. Has been given in dropsies, in pleurisy with effusion, and in some other complaints. Dose of the tincture 10 to 30 minims. Is used in Homeopathic practice.

Bu'bo, Inflammation and swelling of an inguinal gland, and as used by some authors, of an axillary gland. Usually attributed to syphilis, and often terminating in an abscess.

Bubon'occele, Incomplete inguinal hernia, or hernial tumor of the groin.

Bu'chu, The African Barosma. Used in inflammation of the bladder and urethra as a stimulant to the kidneys. Dose of the fluid extract 10 to 30 minims. Its use was learned from the Hottentots.

Buck'thorn, A kind of Rhamnus which is sometimes used as a hydragogue purgative in dropsy, but is mainly employed in combination with other cathartics. The berries are the part used. It is known as Rhamnus catharticus.

The Rhamnus frangula is the alder buckthorn, of which the old bark is sometimes used as a purgative. The fresh bark is a violent irritant.

Rhamnus purshiana is the California Buckthorn which is described as a tonic laxative, and is the principal ingredient of the well known "Cascara Cordial", prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., and used for constipation. The bark (Chittam bark) is the part used.

Bun'ion, An enlargement and inflammation at the base of the great toe caused by wearing a boot that cramps the toe and turns it outward, thus straining the ligaments of the joint.

Burdock (Lappa), The bark of the root is used by botanic physicians in blood syrups. Is aperient and diuretic. Dose of the fluid extract 1 to 2 drams.

Bur'sa, A natural sac filled with fluid and placed beneath the tendon of a muscle to prevent wear, and irritation from friction.

C

Cachex'ia, A depraved condition of the general system, The word signifies 'badness.

Cada'va, The dead body. A corpse.

Cade (Cad'inum), oil of, A good parasiticide. It is a thin tar-like liquid, and is used as an application in scabies, psoriasis, and cancerous affections.

Cæsa'rian Operation, The delivery of the child or fœtus by means of a surgical operation which includes abdominal and uterine section. It is said that Julius Cæsar was thus delivered. In the possible event of rupture of the uterus it might be necessary.

Cais'son Disease, Paralysis of the eye, apoplectic, or other symptoms that sometimes affect caisson workers. It is ascribed to the increased atmospheric pressure but may more likely be due to excess of carbon dioxide in the respired air.

Cal'abar Bean, The seed of the African *Physostigma*. A powerful poison. It is mainly employed by surgeons and oculists. to cause contraction of the pupil.

Cal'amus, A reed or writing pen of ancient times. Also the technical name of sweet flag.

Calca'reous, Having the nature of limestone.

Cal'cium, A metal, the base of lime and chalk. Quicklime is calcium oxide; slaked limed is calcium hydrate, and chalk is calcium carbonate. Quicklime is a powerful escharotic, and mixed with an equal part of caustic potassa forms the Vienna paste. The latter is a milder and more manageable caustic than pure potassa and is used to destroy fungous excrescences and malignant tumors. The two substances which form it are powdered and triturated together in a warm mortar.

Preparations of lime, usually lime water, are sometimes given to ill-nourished and pregnant females in order to furnish matter for the bones of the foetus and thus prevent absorption which sometimes occurs and causes toothache in pregnancy.

Plaster-of-Paris is a common name for sulphate of calcium. It is a white powder which when stirred up with water to form a thin paste, sets to a hard mass in two or three minutes, and is used by dentists and surgeons for making moulds and plaster jackets.

Calcium sulphite is sometimes used to arrest fermentation in cider and fruit juices.

Sulphide of calcium (sulphurated lime) is used to arrest the formation of pus in acne, small pox, abscesses, and boils. It is a grayish powder and may be given in pills or granules. Dose, 1-6 to 2 grains, twice or three times per day for three days.

Chloride of lime is the "Bleaching Powder." It is sometimes used as a disinfectant for privies, water closets, etc.

Lime water is a solution of calcium hydrate in water. It contains only a small fraction (0.15) of one per cent of calcium hydrate (slaked lime).

Lime liniment consists of equal parts of limewater and oil, (cotton seed, olive, or oil of sweet almonds). Made with linseed oil it forms Carron oil. The lime liniment, and Carron oil are both used as an application to burns and scalds.

Lime water is used to counteract acidity of the stomach; in rickets to supply lime to promote ossification and hardening of the bone; and as a spray in croup or diphtheria. Dose of limewater, one or two fluid ounces in milk once or twice a day.

Calen'dula, Marigold. Used as a local application to

cancerous and other ulcers and sores. The tincture of the flowers is used, and also an ointment (calenduline).

Calen'duline, A mixture of calendula and cosmoline.

Calisa'ya, The most valuable of cinchona barks. It is Yellow Cinchona.

Calisthenics, Exercises intended to develop strength and beauty, as all judicious exercise does.

Cal'us, Induration and thickening of the skin; also a deposit of bone necessary to unite a fracture.

Cal'omel, Chloride of mercury (mercurous chloride). Formerly used in a great variety of affections. One professor remarked to his class, "Armed with calomel and the lancet I am prepared to combat all diseases." Both calomel and the lancet have now largely gone out of use. Given in connection with common salt, calomel may be converted in the stomach into corrosive sublimate [mercuric chloride], and hydrochloric acid, which are corrosive poisons.

Calum'bo, or Columbo, A simple vegetable bitter.

Camphor, A colorless [when pure] solid, volatile and odorous substance produced by a tree in Asia. It is antiseptic, diaphoretic, anaphrodisiac. Raspail ['l' silent] of France made great use of it. His "Eau Sedatif" [Sedative water] contains aqua ammonia two ounces, common salt two ounces, spirits of camphor three drams, and water one quart. Used only externally. Raspail was a medical reformer and a martyr to medical progress in France. Camphor is only sparingly soluble in water, one ounce in seven gallons. Camphor water is the best form for internal administration. Dose of camphor water, a dessert spoonful every two hours in Scarlatina, Erysipelas, Smallpox, Diphtheria and all zymotic forms of disease till the fever abates except in sleep. To make it more strongly antiseptic, 5 or 10 grains of boric acid may be added to each ounce of camphor water.

The ordinary dose of camphor is 1 or 2 grains in mucilage.

To powder camphor triturate in a mortar with alcohol enough to moisten or wet the camphor and rub till dry.

A fine camphor emulsion is made by triturating together 1.5 grains of powdered camphor, 7.5 grains of powdered gum arabic [acacia], and one ounce of almond emulsion gradually added. "Spirit of camphor" contains 1 part camphor to seven parts alcohol, and two parts water.

Cancer, Carcinoma. A malignant tumor or sore.

Can'nabis, Indian hemp. Also an American hemp. The Indian Hemp, or Cannabis Indica, is also called Hashish. It is a powerful narcotic and intoxicant.

Can'ula, A small tube sometimes used with a trocar to drain the abdominal and other cavities of serum by tapping.

Canthar'ides, Spanish flies formerly much used for blistering.

Caout'chouc, (The a and t are silent). Elastic gum or India rubber.

Cap'illary, A minute vessel connecting the terminal ramifications of the arteries with the veins.

Cap'sicum, Cayenne Pepper. The tincture of cayenne to be clear must be purely alcoholic.

Cap'sule, A natural covering or sack that encloses some part or organ of the body; also a covering for some medicinal substances.

Carbohydrates, Compounds of carbon and water, or elements of water.

Carbolic Acid, Phenol, or Phenic acid. This is not an acid at all but a kind of alcohol. It is a product of coal tar, a violent poison, and a local anæsthetic. Much used recently in operating rooms of hospitals.

Caldarium, A place or room for giving hot air baths. Written also Calidarium.

Calculus, A chalky or calcareous concretion sometimes found in the bladder or kidneys. It is generally the result of fermentation and use of hard water and baking powders.

Car'bon, One of the four essential elements, always found in organic forms. It occurs in the form of charcoal, diamond, soot and black lead. It is exhaled from the lungs in the form of carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid gas.

Car'buncle, A large complex boil.

Carcino'ma, A malignant tumor. Cancer.

Car'damom, An aromatic carminative, often added to medicine for its flavor and to prevent griping. Malabar cardamom seeds are the finest.

Cardial'gia, Pain in the region of the heart.

Ca'ries, Ulceration of the bone. Occurring in the bodies of the vertebrae it forms Pott's disease.

Carmin'ative, Any warming, calming and soothing medicine that expels flatus from the bowels. It is generally aromatic.

Car'pus, The wrist. It contains eight bones.

Casca'ra Sagra'da, The California Buckthorn. It is a good laxative but should not be used as a purgative. With aromatics it forms the "Cascara Cordial" of Parke, Davis & Co. Used for constipation.

Cascaril'la, An aromatic bitter.

Ca'sein, An albuminous substance found in milk, cheese, peas, beans, etc. That found in peas and beans is generally called legumin.

Castra'tion, Removal of the testicles.

Cat'alepsy, A kind of trance, or state of unconsciousness, without other symptoms of disease.

Catame'nia, The menses.

Cataphoresis, The transfer of medicaments by use of the electric or galvanic current.

Cat'aract, Opacity of the crystalline lens.

Catarrh', Abnormal discharge from the mucous membrane. It may affect the respiratory, alimentary or urinary passages; any part lined with mucous membranes.

Carthar'sis, Purgation by use of drugs.

Cath'eter, An instrument for evacuating the bladder.

Caus'tic, A substance that burns and destroys living tissues.

Cau'tery, The use of the hot iron, galvanic current or other substance which is sufficient to destroy or disorganize morbid growths, excrescences, tumors, etc.

Celluli'tis, A diffuse inflammation of cellular tissue.

Cel'luloid, A substance made from gun cotton and camphor. Used by dentists, surgeons, and others in various ways. It somewhat resembles ivory in structure.

Cel'lulose, or celluline, is an indigestible substance which composes the cells of wood, and the cellular tissues of plants. It is not suitable for food, being quite indigestible. The hull of the wheat kernel and the skins of fruit is largely cellulose. It has the chemical composition of starch.

Centigrade, The 100 step plan or kind. The C. Thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points, while Fahrenheit's Thermometer has 180 degrees between the same two points viz. 32, to 212 degrees.

Cen'tigramme, The hundredth of a gramme. 0.15 of a grain.

Cen'timeter, The hundredth of a meter; about 2.5 of an inch.

Cer'ebro-Spinal, Pertaining to the brain and spinal cord.

Cer'ebrum, The upper brain. It forms the two cerebral hemispheres, with all their convolutions and lobes.

Ceru'men, Wax of the ear. Probably offensive to insects. May be kept from accumulating by proper washing of the ear.

Cer'vix, The neck.

Chan'cre, A syphilitic ulcer or sore, usually on the genital organs. Apply tincture of bloodroot.

Char'bon, Anthrax, or malignant pustule. Splenic Fever.

Char'pie, Linen shreds for dressing wounds.

Chem'istry, The science of molecular life, and based at present on the atomic theory.

Chenopod'ium, American Wormseed.

Cheyne-Stokes Respiration, A kind of dyspnœ'a. The respirations gradually increase in frequency, then gradually decrease to temporary cessation.

Chicken-pox, Varicella. A very mild form of small pox.

Chimaph'ila, Prince's Pine. Pipsissewa. One kind of wintergreen. Alterative, diuretic and tonic. It is a mild and safe medicine for the blood.

Chirop'odist, One who treats the hand or foot.

Chlo'ral, Chloral Hydrate. A powerful hypnotic, but not anodyne except in dangerously large doses. It is a narcotic poison, and dangerous even in 7 grain doses. The dose as given in the books is 5 to 30 grains, but 10 grains have proved fatal. It has been given extensively in Allopathic Practice in cases of insomnia, tetanus, delirium tremens, seasickness, convulsions. etc.

Chlo'rine, A greenish yellow poisonous gas, and one of the elements of common salt. Is used for bleaching and disinfecting purposes. It cannot be safely respired. Chlorine water contains 4 per cent of gas. Labarraque's Solution contains carbonate of sodium 10, chlorinated lime 8, and water 82 parts. This solution is used as a disinfectant wash for foul sores, sinks, water closets, sick rooms etc.

Chlo'rodyne, A proprietary remedy composed of several of the most powerful narcotics, and used for subduing pain. The more rational method of subduing pain is to remove its cause.

Chlo'roform, A heavy colorless liquid obtained by the action of chlorinated lime on alcohol. Properly administered WITH A PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF AIR it is one of the most valuable of general anæsthetics, although in New England ether is generally preferred for surgical operations on account of being less dangerous. Spirits of chloroform (nine parts alcohol), is generally used for inhalation, unless it be the A. C. E. mixture (alcohol 1 part, chloroform 2 parts, ether 3 parts). It is better not to give anæsthetics immediately after a hearty meal. The circulation should be free and the lungs relieved from any undue pressure. The recum-

bent or semi-recumbent position of the patient is best, and in case of danger cease to administer and raise the feet higher than the head to aid the return of blood to the brain, and if necessary, resort to artificial respiration. Stertorous breathing indicates that the effect of the chloroform has reached the respiratory center and is dangerous if continued. Dilatation of the pupil is also a symptom of great danger. A moderate dose of whiskey or morphine previously taken promotes the effect of the chloroform. Drunkards and consumptives are dangerous subjects for anæsthetics. In administering an anæsthetic commence gradually by allowing the patient to inhale freely of air. This allows the lungs to empty themselves of residual air and prevents coughing and struggling. Mixed with four times its volume of sweet oil, or oil of sweet almonds, and emulsified with gum arabic, chloroform is sometimes given internally as a sedative. Dose, 2 to 5 drops.

In overdoses, chloroform produces violent inflammation of the stomach, stupor, and death. It is therefore poisonous. Externally it is used in liniments for rheumatism, and neuralgia. Chloroform liniment contains four parts chloroform and six parts soap liniment. The latter contains soap, camphor, oil of rosemary, alcohol and water, in the proportion of 10, 5, 1, 83½ and 14 parts, respectively. The soap in thin shavings, is dissolved in the water; the camphor and oil in the alcohol, and the two solutions are then mixed and filtered. Chloroform water (sometimes given in dram doses to relieve colic), contains three grains of purified chloroform dissolved in one ounce of pure water.

Neither ether nor chloroform is quite safe to use by aid of any artificial light, as one is inflammable, and the other gives rise to fumes which are noxious and irritating.

Chloroform will dissolve and remove paint from clothing. It is a powerful solvent.

Chloro'sis, The "green sickness." An affection peculiar to young women. It is characterized by a sallow complexion, anæmia, torpor of all the functions and usually suppressed menstruation. A proper regimen, as to food, air and exercise, with a rational philosophy of life to give bouyancy of spirit, is the proper cure of this and many other complaints.

Cholagogue, A bile expeller or liver medicine. Calomel or Blue pill once stood at the head of the list. Dilute Aqua Regia is very efficient. Podophyllin, washed sulphur, Euonymin, and Leptandrin, are used as cholagogues.

The new cholagogue is understanding how to live. Drop temporarily from the diet, all fat and greasy food, pie crust and pastry; drink only water or lemonade and regulate the bowels by proper attention, and if necessary, wash out the colon; knead the liver and bowels to induce healthy action, and work with your might, but reasonably, for the good of all mankind. The new treatment will both cure and lengthen life; while drugs will shorten life and often fail to cure, even temporarily.

Chol'era, A name given to disease when characterized by vomiting and purging, cramp in the legs or arms, and sometimes abdominal pain and collapse. The word is derived from the Greeks and signifies the gutter of a house that carries off the rain. The disease is most common in hot climates, or in hot weather when fermentation and decomposition most readily occur. It has been ascribed by Koch and his followers to the comma bacillus, and by others to fear. The most malignant form is known as Asiatic cholera. Its malignancy is no doubt largely due to medical treatment—bleeding, calomel and opiates.

Cholera Infantum is the "summer complaint" of children due to mismanagement in feeding.

Cholera Morbus is applied to this complaint when accompanied by severe abdominal pain.

Cholera syrups usually contain opium or laudanum, camphor, rhubarb, cayenne and peppermint. The best treatment is with camphor, boric acid and the fountain syringe to cleanse the large bowel. May give a spoonful of camphor water clear, or two drops of spirits of camphor on a small lump of sugar every five minutes till the severe symptoms abate. The application of cloths wet in spirits of camphor to the pit of the stomach is useful.

Chrondro'ma, A cartilaginous tumor.

Cho'part's Operation, Amputation of the foot at the ankle leaving only the astragalus and heel bone.

Chor'da, Latin for cord. We have in Anatomy the Chorda spinalis or spinal cord, the Chordæ Tendinæ, or heart-strings, the Chorda Tympani, a sympathetic nerve that passes through the tympanum, and the Chorda Vocalis, one of the vocal cords.

Chore'a, St. Vitus' Dance. A neurosis, or nervous disorder, usually occurring in young persons and characterized by involuntary and spasmodic contractions of the muscles which produce involuntary motions of the limbs, trunk or face. It is generally connected with disordered digestion

which clogs the circulation and interferes with the perfect control of the nerves.

Chordee', Painful erection of the penis, probably caused, or at least aggravated, by remedies used in treating Gonorrhœa (Urethritis).

Cho'ri'on, The middle one of the three membranes enveloping the foetus, internal to the membrana decidua which lines the womb, and external to the amnion that surrounds and incloses the "liquor amnii."

Cho'roid, Resembling the chorion (skin) because vascular, or full of blood vessels. It is the second covering of the eyeball, and lies between the sclerotic coat and the retina, being continuous in front with the iris.

Chron'ic, Of long standing, applied to disease in distinction from acute disease.

Chrys'al'is, The third mode of existence (if we reckon the egg as the first) of the insect. The larva (caterpillar or grub state) is the second stage and the pupa, or chrysalis, the third. The chrysalis is sometimes of a golden color from which it takes its name. It corresponds, if we live at all beyond the physical, to the human body as it lies apparently dead, while yet the soul inhabits it. It may be minutes, it may be hours, or it may be days that we live in the chrysalis condition.

Chrysaro'bin, Improperly called chrysophanic acid. A substance derived primarily from a Brazilian tree in the form of Goa powder. It is used as an ointment—10 per cent of the drug and 90 per cent of benzoated lard or vaseline as an application to ringworm and in Psoriasis. It is an irritant, and should be used with caution about the face. It stains the skin and clothing a yellow color. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of chlorinated lime.

Chyle, A substance found in the lacteal vessels resembling both lymph and serum in its nature, but of a milky color owing to the emulsion of fat which it contains. The chyle passes through the lacteals, mesenteric glands, and thoracic duct to the left subclavian vein where it enters the venous circulation.

Chyme, The ingesta of the stomach and small intestine. It is composed of food mixed with the various digestive solvents secreted by the salivary glands, stomach, liver and pancreas.

Cic'atrix, A scar. The mark left by the healing of a wound or sore.

Cil'ia, The eyelashes. Also microscopic hair like appen-

dages of cells and mucous membranes that act like a brush or fan to propel particles of matter or fluids along the passages that they line. Their rapid motion has been observed only in the direction of the outlet of canals.

Cimicifuga, Black Cohosh. Black Snakeroot. It resembles digitalis in its nature but is less powerful. By some considered valuable as a remedy in rheumatism. Its resinous extract is called Mac'rotin. Dose of the fluid extract, 5 to 20 minims. Of the Macro'tin $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Cincho'na, Peruvian Bark. Has been very largely used in medicine as a tonic and antiperiodic. (See Quinine).

Cirrho'sis, A morbid condition implying yellow coloring matter. It is most frequently used in connection with the liver. It is the hobnailed, atrophied liver of the drunkard combined with jaundice.

Cit'rine Ointment, A mercurial ointment named from its lemon yellow color.

Clap, A popular designation for urethritis of syphilitic origin.

Climac'teric, The age of woman when menstruation ceases.

Clin'ic, Relating to a bed. Bedside instruction. Usually given in the operating room of hospitals.

Clon'ic, Violent convulsions. Involuntary convulsive motions with alternate relaxation. Spasms. Used in contradistinction to tonic convulsion which constitutes tetanus.

Clys'ter, An enema or injection. A lavement of the colon or large intestine, by means of a syringe.

Coag'ulum, A clot. A clot of blood consists of fibrin and blood corpuscles. After the blood clots we have as the result only coagulum and serum. It usually clots in the body in ten to twenty hours after death, but drawn from the body it clots in a few minutes.

Co'ca, Coca and cocaine are derived from a shrub of South America. It is a very different thing from Cocoa or chocolate, and must never be confounded with the latter.

Cocaine is a poisonous alkaloid from Coca (Erythroxyton), and has been of late considerably used both as a local anæsthetic and stimulant, but its use is attended with danger. Cases are recorded in which cocaine has caused permanent opacity of the cornea when used as an anæsthetic. The habitual use of it as a stimulant leads to loss of moral and intellectual power, emaciation and death. Blindness, loss of speech, vomiting, syncope and unconsciousness have followed its use either internally or locally.

Coch'lea, A part of the internal ear, resembling a snail shell. It contains the organ of Corti, and a portion of the auditory nerve. Its canal is not much larger than the wire of an ordinary brass pin, but small as it is, it is divided into three compartments called *scalae* (ladders), the *scala tympani*, *scala media* and *scala vestibuli*.

Co'coa, The fruit of a species of palm tree. The *Theobroma cocoa* tree furnishes the chocolate nut. Much used as an article of diet.

Cohabita'tion, The living together of man and woman without legal marriage.

Cohosh, There are four botanic remedies of this name. The black cohosh (*Cimicifuga*) or black snakeroot is mentioned elsewhere. It is a tall stately plant from four to eight feet in height.

The blue cohosh (*Caulophyllum*) is also known as squaw root. It is said to be diaphoretic, anti-spasmodic and par-turient. The other two, white and red cohosh, are varieties of a native species of *Actæa* which is known as "Baneberry" from the reputed poisonous properties of their berries.

Co'itus, Copulation. Act of sexual commerce.

Col'chicum, (*ch like k*), Meadow saffron. Has been by some much used in gout and rheumatism. It is classed in the books as a cholagogue, alterative, and diuretic, but is a drastic cathartic, and irritant poison.

Col'ic, Pertaining to the colon. Belly-ache.

Col'ica Pictonum, Painters' colic, caused by lead poisoning. Care should be used by painters in lead to avoid getting the paint into the mouth. The symptoms of chronic lead-poisoning are constipation and severe spasmodic colic, foul breath, a blue line along the ridge of the gums, and occasionally paralysis of the muscles of the forearm called "wrist-drop."

In acute lead poisoning there is a burning at the stomach, vomiting, and if not relieved, collapse and death. In acute cases give an emetic, and follow that by a laxative of magnesium sulphate, or Epsom Salts. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the latter may be given at a dose, or even an ounce. It forms with the lead a comparatively insoluble sulphate of lead which PREVENTS ABSORPTION of the poison. In chronic lead poisoning mag-nesium sulphate may also be given as a laxative.

To eliminate the lead from the system let the patient take a daily bath of sulphide of potassium—two or three ounces in a tubful of warm water—and continue until the baths cease to cause discoloration of the skin.

Iodide of potassium, 5 grain doses twice a day, will help, it is said, to eliminate lead or mercury from the system, by dissolving the lead in the system to some extent.

Collapse', Extreme prostration from failure or exhaustion of the nervous force, often followed by death. A complete prostration of strength.

Collins'o'nia, Stone-root. A popular panacea, or cure all, in the Southern States. It is a stimulant having a special effect upon the mucous membrane of the lungs and bladder.

Collo'dion, A preparation of gun-cotton, ether and alcohol. It is very inflammable and must be kept away from any flame. It forms an elastic film over the surface to which it is applied, and serves to protect wounds and abrasions from the air; to hold contiguous edges of wounds together; is useful to apply to fissure of the nipple; to abort boils; and to reduce hæmato'ma, or bloody tumor. The film contracts in drying and mechanically presses the blood from the tumor (if recent or fresh, as from any injury that cuts off or severs some of the small vessels that enter the bone) back into the circulation. In this way a blood tumor may be completely reduced in a few hours, or even minutes.

Flexible collodion contains Canada turpentine and castor oil which moderate the contractile power. Pure collodion is sometimes painful, especially if the film is thick, on account of the forcible contraction.

Collyr'i'um, Eye water, or eye salve.

Col'oeynth, Bitter apple from Spain or Turkey. A very bitter, drastic, and poisonous hydragogue cathartic. It has been in the past much used in cases of dropsy and rheumatism. Combined with calomel, jalap and gamboge it forms the "Compound cathartic pill" very often prescribed in regular or Allopathic practice. The latter is a mercurial pill because it contains calomel, which is the chloride of mercury.

Cologne', Perfumed spirit. It consists of alcohol 800 parts, oil of bergamot 16, oil of lavender and orange flowers (neroli) of each 4 parts, acetic ether 2 parts, and lastly water 158 parts. Let stand for one week and filter. It takes its name from the place where first made. Used as a perfume.

Colos'trum, The first milk drawn from the breast after the birth of a child. It is more laxative than the ordinary secretion and assists in expelling the meconium, or fæcal matter of the infant.

Colpi'tis, Inflammation of the vagina.

Co'ma, An abnormally deep sleep due to compression of the brain. Often accompanied by stertorous breathing.

Compound Cathartic Pills, See Colocynth.

Com'press, A folded cloth or rag first used to make compression upon a part; now a folded cloth wetted and applied to foment some diseased part.

Concep'tion, The impregnation of the ovum by contact of the male semen, or by a spermatozoon.

Concussion of the brain, A stunning, or shock, which produces stupefaction, or entire unconsciousness, and some times vomiting.

Con'diment, Sauce, or anything used to improve the flavor of food, or to excite appetite. Salt, pepper, mustard, spices, horse-radish, &c., are used as condiments.

Condom, A sheath sometimes worn over the penis during copulation.

Confec'tion, Something made up with sugar or honey.

Confine'ment, The restraint of liberty attending childbirth.

Congen'ital, Existing from birth, or dating back to one's birth. Born with the person.

Conges'tion, Undue fulness of the blood vessels of some part or organ. A crowding of the part with blood.

Co'nium, Poison Hemlock. Cicuta. It is the poison that Socrates was condemned to drink. It is called in the books a spinal and pulmonary sedative. It paralyzes the motor centers. It is much employed in the old practice in acute mania, or insanity, chorea, asthma, and whooping cough, and by inhalation, for bronchial affections and consumption. Its various preparations are all of uncertain strength.

Conjunc'tiva, The mucous membrane of the eye; so called because it joins the lid to the eyeball. It lines the lids and covers the anterior portion of the eyeball.

Conjunctivi'tis, Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Constipa'tion, A binding or stuffing of the bowels. See costiveness.

Constitu'tional, Relating to the entire physical organism as a whole.

Contu'sion, A bruise.

Convalla'ria, Lily of the valley. Used sometimes as a substitute for digitalis as a heart corrector; also in poisoning from opium; in intermittent fever; epilepsy; and as a vermifuge. It is cathartic and diuretic. Dose of the fluid extract 30 to 60 minims.

Convales'cence, Gradual return to health.

Convul'sions, Fits. Eclampsia. Often caused by disordered digestion and worms.

Copula'tion, The act of sexual connection.

Coral Root, Crawley root. Highly esteemed by Eclectics as a prompt and powerful diaphoretic to be used in fevers, cramps, and night sweats. Dose of the powdered root 20 to 30 grains.

Cor'dial, From the heart. Reviving. Restorative. An aromatic stimulant.

Beach's Neutralizing Cordial consists of Rhubarb, Peppermint leaves, and bicarbonate of soda, equal parts, all in powder. To a large teaspoonful of the powder add half a pint of boiling water; when cool, strain, sweeten with sugar, and add a table spoonful of best brandy. Dose one or two spoonfuls every half hour in cholera morbus, diarrhoea, or dysentery. An excellent preparation. The soda neutralizes the acidity of the stomach, the rhubarb acts as a laxative, and the brandy is antiseptic.

Cor'oner, An officer whose duty it is to inquire by jury, or otherwise into the cause of any violent or sudden death.

Cor'pora, Plural of corpus, which signifies body.

Cor'puscle, A little body. A name given to an almost innumerable number of microscopic bodies found in the blood. Applied also to minute bodies found in the spleen, kidneys, and nervous system.

The corpuscles of the blood are of two kinds, white and red. The red are most numerous. They are biconcave, flattened discs in man, resembling a collapsed hollow rubber ball. In other animals they are oval or globular; and, if the human corpuscles are put into fresh water they absorb more water and become globular. The corpuscles make up about one-eighth, or 127 parts in 1000, of the entire blood. In size they are about .0003 (three-ten-thousandth's) of an inch in diameter; microscopic.

Cor'pus lu'teum, The spot, or scar, left upon the ovary after the escape of the ovum. The peculiar appearance of these spots was once erroneously considered diagnostic of pregnancy.

Cor'rugator, That which wrinkles.

Cor'tex, The bark. The external part of the brain, or kidney.

Cory'za, Catarrh of the head.

Cosmet'ic, Something applied to remove freckles, or pimples, and beautify the skin.

Cos'moline, Petroleum ointment. Vaseline. It does not turn rancid, and is used as a simple ointment in place of lard.

Cos'tal, Pertaining to the ribs, (costæ).

Cos'tiveness, Constipation. Binding of the bowels. It is cured permanently only by the use of proper food and drink, with healthful and cheerful exercise.

Cow'pox, Vaccina. Small pox of the cow usually induced by inoculation with small pox virus.

Coxal'gia, Hip pain. Disease of the hip joint.

Cramp, A spasmodic and involuntary contraction of the muscles.

Cra'nium, The brain case. The skull.

Crawley, Coral root.

Crema'tion, Incineration of the dead body.

Cre'olin, A coal tar deodorizer. Used in the lying-in chamber as a wash for the hands and for vaginal irrigation in a 1 to 2 per cent solution. It is a black fluid and forms an emulsion with water. Said to be non-poisonous.

Creation, The production of visible forms out of invisible substance. The aggregate of created things; the universe. Also investing with a new character.

Crepita'tion, A crackling noise produced by the grating of fractured bones, by air moving in the areolar tissue, or by respiration in pneumonia.

Cri'sis, The turning point in disease.

Cro'ton oil, Oleum Tiglii. A powerful drastic cathartic, and an irritant to the skin.

Croup, A spasmodic, or diphtheritic affection of the trachea and larynx, characterized by difficulty of breathing, a stridulous cough, or crowing sound, and in some cases by the developement in two or three days of a membranous deposit upon the mucous membrane. Due to improper feeding, wet and cold feet and hands, worms in the stomach, the wearing of damp clothing, and the breathing of impure air. The attacks usually occur in the night. Give the patient a liberal drink of hot water or lemonade. Rub the hands and feet, if cold, till they are warm; and, if necessary to relieve the spasm, apply to the throat and neck a hot wet compress for 10 or 15 minutes, then remove and rub dry. Nothing more will be needed if suitable care is taken of the child. The old fashioned emetic, sulphate of zinc in 10 to 30 grain doses, was a dangerous remedy, and failing to be promptly rejected, poisoned the child.

Cryptoga'mia, Plants having no visible seeds or means of fructification, such as mosses, fungi, lichens, &c.

Crystalline Lens, The lens of the eye, situated behind the iris and between the aqueous humor and the vitreous body, called also the vitreous humor. Opacity of this lens is

called a "cataract".

Cube'ba, Cubeb. An aromatic stimulant, or irritant, with special direction to the mucous membrane. Used in urethritis, and catarrh.

Cul de sac, Bottom of a bag, or sac. The cæcum. A cavity closed at one end. The cul-de-sac of Douglas is a pouch between the uterus and rectum.

Culver's root, Black root. Leptandra. A cholagogue much used by Eclectics. The fresh root is acrid, producing emesis, bloody stools, and vertigo.

Cupping, The application of cupping glasses for counter irritation, or abstraction of blood.

Cura're, Woura'ra. Used in South America as an arrow poison; and in physiological experiments on animals. It paralyzes the motor nerves and voluntary muscles. It is given hypodermically. Is extremely poisonous.

Curette', A sort of scoop used in surgery.

Cu'ticle, The scarf skin. Epidermis.

Cu'tis, The true skin, or derma.

Cyano'sis, A bluish discoloration of the skin from excess of carbon in the blood. Want of oxidation.

Cynan'che, A choking. Applied to sore throat, mumps, croup, diphtheria, and tonsilitis.

Cypripe'dium, Lady's Slipper. Moccasin Flower. American Valerian. Nerve root. It is antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Used in hysteria, chorea, epilepsy, and in fevers. Dose of fluid extract 10 to 30 minims. It is a mild nervine.

Cyst, A pouch or bladder. The urinary bladder is a cyst; so is the gall bladder; but the term is often used to designate an abnormal pouch or sac that has no opening and is filled with some liquid, or with some albuminous, fatty, or caseous substance.

Cystic, Usually referring to the urinary, or gall bladder.

Cysticer'cus, The immature form of the Tapeworm (Tænia).

Cysti'tis, Inflammation of the bladder.

Cystot'omy, Incision of the bladder for the removal of calculus. Lithotomy.

Cytol'ogy, Cell study.

D

Decid'ua, Something that falls off. Applied to the outer membrane that envelopes the ovum and foetus during gestation, and falls off at birth with the placenta. It forms a temporary lining for the uterus.

Decoc'tion, A tea made by boiling.

Decus'sate, To cross like the letter X at acute angles. Applied to fibers of nerves and muscles.

Defeca'tion, The discharge of fæces. Evacuation.

Defibriniza'tion, The removal of fibrin from the blood or lymph.

Degenera'tion, Taking on an inferior condition, as when the substance of an organ changes to fat, and thus becomes incapable of performing its office.

Degluti'tion, Swallowing.

Degree, A step. A distinction usually given or conferred by some corporate body as evidence of having taken one or more steps in advance, as applied to science, or some profession.

Dejec'tion. Thrown or cast down. Applied to despondency of mind; and also to the discharge from the lower bowel.

Delivery, Childbirth.

Demen'tia, A mild form of insanity bordering on idiocy. Loss of understanding.

Demul'cent, A substance that soothes or protects the mucous membrane or surface to which it is applied. Slippery elm, flaxseed, gum Arabic, marsh mallow, oil of sweet almonds, pure or distilled glycerine, liquorice, cosmoline, lanolin, suet, and cocoa butter, are examples.

Den'gue, A variety of rheumatic fever which appeared in 1827 in the West Indies and Southern States.

Dent'ifrice, A substance used for cleaning teeth. A tooth powder.

Denti'tion, Teething. The middle incisors of the lower jaw usually appear from the 6th to the 8th month, followed by the upper middle incisors; then the lateral incisors in the same order one or two months later; next the first, or anterior, molars at the end of the first year; three or four months later, the canines or eye teeth; and lastly, the second molars at two or two and a half years. These are primary, deciduous,

or milk teeth, 20 in number, that begin to fall out about the 7th year. The permanent teeth, 32 in number, appear in somewhat different order, but still the lower precede those of the upper by a few weeks. The first molars appear the 7th year, and each year, for the next six years, we have one of the following in the order given: central incisors, lateral incisors, first bicuspid, second bicuspid, canines, second molars. The third molars do not appear till six or seven years later, and sometimes more. The latter are called "wisdom teeth." Dentition is not properly a cause of any disease as it is a natural process.

Deob'struent, A medicine supposed to remove obstructions.

Dermatol'ogy, Study of the skin.

Desicca'tion, Drying.

Desquama'tion, Scaling off the cuticle or other parts. Pityriasis. Formation of dandruff.

Deter'gent, Cleansing. A cleansing substance, or antiseptic.

Detri'tion, Wearing down, or wearing away.

Diabe'tes, Passing an abnormal quantity of urine. It is accompanied with excessive thirst and progressive emaciation. It is probably, as a general thing, the result of using excessively salt and salted provisions, sugar and starch, or by an error of diet. In diabetes mellitus, a large quantity of sugar is found in the urine. There are many tests for sugar, but among the simplest are the following: Moore's test—Boil with caustic potassa; if sugar is present the liquid will become first light yellow, and afterward brown.

Fermentation Test: Add to the fluid to be tested, a small quantity of yeast, and leave in a warm place for a day. If sugar is present fermentation takes place with an escape of CO_2 (carbonic acid gas).

Diagno'sis, Using the necessary means for ascertaining the nature of the disease. Disease is usually judged by its symptoms.

Dial'ysis, Dissolution. The separating by means of a diaphragm (divider) of a soluble from an insoluble substance, or a crystalline substance from a colloid. Substances that will not dialyse cannot be taken into the circulation, or used as food. They all have to pass through animal membranes. Woody fiber (cellulose) will not dialyse.

Diaphoretic, A medicine that induces perspiration.

Diarrhœa, A watery and frequent discharge from the bowels.

Dias'tole, The expansion or dilatation of the heart.

Diath'esis, Disposition, condition, or constitution of body tending to some particular form of disease, like scrofula, gout, or calculus of the bladder. The latter is called the lithic, or uric acid diathesis.

Diet, Food; victuals. To feed, or eat, by rule.

Diet'ic, or dietetic, Pertaining to diet.

Differentia'tion, The act of transforming a homeogeneous material into many different tissues.

Diges'tion, Distribution of food from the stomach and alimentary canal, by means of the lymphatics and blood vessels, to all parts of the body.

Dig'it, A finger or toe.

Digital'is, Foxglove. A vegetable poison much used in ordinary practice for heart disease, and some other difficulties. It reduces the rate of pulsations or number of heart beats, and if continued, sooner or later, depending upon the amount taken, stops them altogether. It tends to paralyze both sensory and motor nerves. Its effect is cumulative, so that its real injury is for a time masked.

Dila'tor, An instrument for enlarging a cavity or opening. Barne's dilator is an instrument for dilating rapidly the entrance to the uterus. It is a bag that is first inserted, then distended by the use of water. All forcible dilatation is more or less dangerous.

Dil'uent, A medicine that thins or weakens the fluids and secretions of the body. Water.

Diosco'rea, Colic root. Wild Yam. It is considered antispasmodic, expectorant, and diaphoretic. It is given in bilious colic, coughs, after-pains, and dysmenorrhea (painful menstruation).

Dioscorea, with High Cranberry Bark (Viburnum), Scullcap, and aromatics make up a well-known Viburnum Compound.

Dipthe'ria, A disease characterized by the formation of false membrane.

Dipsoma'nia, Madness for drink. Uncontrollable desire for spirituous liquors.

Discu'tient, A medicine supposed to resolve, repel, or discuss tumors.

Disease, Discomfort, pain, or distress of mind in consequence of some actual or impending derangement or injury of the body or physical organism.

Disinfect'ant, A substance that destroys morbid effluvia, and prevents infection. A purifier. An antiseptic.

Chloride of lime, and hydrogen per oxide are much used. Ozone and atmospheric air are the safest and best disinfectants.

Dislocation, A displacement of some bone, or organ.

Dispen'sary, A charitable institution by which the poor are supplied with medicines. Also a shop for dispensing drugs.

Dispen'satory, The apothecary's hand book. It describes the history, composition and preparation of medicines. The three most in use in this country are the United States, King's, and the National Dispensatory.

Dissection, The cutting apart or dividing of organic bodies for the purpose of more minute inspection, or removal.

Distal, Farthest from the trunk, heart, or median line of the body.

Distilla'tion, The double process of converting into vapor and then condensing the vapor to a liquid again, for the purpose of purifying liquids.

Diuret'ic, A medicine given to increase the flow of urine.

Doctor, Properly a teacher; but a medical doctor is a practitioner of medicine. Also a title conferred by an incorporated institution of learning.

Dogma, An opinion, tenet, or statement of one claiming, or holding authority. An established doctrine.

Dolor, plural dolores, Anguish; suffering; pain.

Don'ne's test for pus in the urine, Let the urine stand till the cloudy matter settles, then decant; stir the residue with a piece of potassium hydrate which converts pus into a thick gelatinous mass, but does not thicken mucus.

Dor'sum, The back.

Douche, A stream of water let fall upon the body, or directed against some part.

Dover's Powder, Formerly composed of Opium 1. Ipecac 1, and sulphate of potash 8 parts: lately the sulphate of potash has been replaced by sugar of milk. Dose for an adult 5 to 10 grains. The Dover's Powder may be further improved for use in fevers by adding of powdered camphor 2 parts. The camphor makes it antiseptic and more diaphoretic. An opiate should not be given in full dose more frequently than once in four hours, but it is better to divide the dose and the interval for taking also if necessary.

Dras'tic, Powerfully purgative.

Drop'sy, An unnatural collection of fluid, or serous effusion in some cavity, or other part of the body. It arises from

obstructions in the lymphatic vessels, or from a stagnant or sluggish condition of the blood. (See Asclepias).

Drug, A commodity more or less noxious, or unsalable.

Duc'tus, Latin word for duct, or canal.

Dyn'amo, A machine which is driven by steam or other power and furnishes electricity.

Dyscra'sia, Bad habit of body. Bad blood.

Dys'entery, Disease of the bowels characterized by gripping pain, bloody stools, and tenesmus. It is said to be located in the colon and rectum.

Dysmenorrhœ'a, Difficult (painful) menstruation.

Dyspep'sia, Bad digestion; owing to error of diet, or some disturbance of the mind.

Dyspha'gia, Difficulty of swallowing or eating.

Dyspnœ'a, Difficulty of breathing.

Dysto'cia, Difficulty of child birth.

Dysu'ria, Difficulty of voiding urine.

E

Ecbol'ic, An expeller. An agent given to expel the ovum, or produce abortion; or one supposed to act in that way.

Ecchymo'sis, Extravasation of the blood into the areolar tissue, producing a 'black and blue spot'.

Eclamp'sia, Convulsions. They may be puerperal, epileptic, or uræmic. Puerperal convulsions are due to plethora, excess of albuminoids in the blood, and clots or clotting of the blood.

Ecraseur', An Instrument for amputating some part, like a hemorrhoidal tumor, by tightening a small chain or wire loop so as to slowly crush the parts asunder and at the same time prevent bleeding.

Ec'stacy, A trance, or exalted state of mind with apparent insensibility of the body, or outward senses.

Ecze'ma, Moist or running tetter (foul sores), or inflammation of the skin. It is often caused by the use of mercury, and salt, or salted provisions, but may also be caused by quinine, or arsenic. There is an eruption of vesicles that burst and pour forth an acrid discharge. Use oatmeal water for washing and no soap. Soap leaves the skin to dry. Iodide

of sulphur ointment is used to allay itching.

Ed'ible, Eatable. Good for food.

Efferent, Bearing outwards, A centrifugal or motor nerve, in contradistinction to an afferent or sensory nerve.

Effu'sion, A pouring out, or an abnormal secretion of serum into some serous cavity.

Eges'ta, Discharges from the bowels.

Elas'tin, The fundamental element of elastic tissue.

Elate'rin, A violent purgative extracted from Elaterium (squirting cucumber). It consists of small shining crystals, intensely bitter and acrid. It is also called elateri'num, and must not be confounded with elate'rium as it is much stronger. Clutterbuck's elaterium is considered the best. It is only used to produce watery discharges from the bowels in abdominal dropsy. Dose of the elaterium one-eighth of a grain. Dose of the elaterin, or elateri'num, one-sixteenth of a grain or less. There is an official "trituration of elaterin" with 9 parts sugar of milk. Of the trituration the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain, making one-twentieth of a grain of elaterin.

Electric'ity, One of the links in the chain of being; a powerful force developed by chemical action, or friction, and convertible into heat, light, and motion.

Elec'trode, One of the poles of a battery.

Electrol'y-sis, The decomposition of bodies, or the dissolution of compounds by means of an electric or galvanic current.

Electro-magnet, A magnet produced by passing a current of electricity through a coil of wire which winds around a soft iron core and converts the latter into a magnet.

Element, A simple substance that cannot be decomposed. The chemist reckons 67 elements or elemental substances.

Elephanti'asis, Elephant leg. Disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue which results in enormous hypertrophy.

Elixir, An agreeably flavored liquid preparation, or flavored syrup.

Emacia'tion, Loss of flesh; leanness.

Emascula'tion, Act of making impotent. Removal of the testicles.

Em'bolism, plugging of a blood vessel by a clot of blood.

Embroca'tion, A fluid application to some injured part.

Em'bryo, The name of the unborn child prior to the period of quickening.

Embryol'ogy, Study of foetal development.

Embryotomy, Cutting up of the foetus, or embryo into fragments to extract it in parts.

Emetic, That which produces vomiting. Tincture, or wine of Ipecac, or of Lobelia, or both together serve this purpose well. Sulphate of zinc has sometimes been given but is unsafe, as it is poisonous and may not be rejected.

Before giving an emetic, when time is not too pressing, first see that the hands and feet of the patient are warm, and next that the stomach is alkaline by giving if necessary to neutralize the acid contents of the stomach a little bicarbonate of soda in warm water. These precautions will make the operation much easier for the patient. A teaspoonful of the tincture of Ipecac or Lobelia, or a mixture of both, may be given every ten minutes in a goblet of warm water till emesis is induced.

Emmenagogue, An agent that stimulates the menstrual flow. An infusion of pennyroyal (*Hedeoma*) given warm is one of the best.

Emollient, An application that softens the skin.

Emphysema, Inflation of some part of the body with air.

Empiric, An experimenter; or one who depends upon his own experience in the practice of medicine.

Emprosthotonos, Tetanus of muscles that bend the body forwards.

Empyema, Pus in the plural cavity or thorax.

Emulsion, Water in which oil, gum, or balsam is held in suspension by means of being rubbed up with some substance, like mucilage or the yolk of eggs. Milk is a natural emulsion.

Emunctory, Organs whose office it is to discharge useless and waste matters from the body are emunctories, or eliminating organs.

Encephalon (**In the head**), The entire contents of the normal cranium. The brain or brains.

Enchondroma, A cartilaginous tumor.

Encysted, Enclosed in a cyst or capsule.

Endemic, Some disease that originates or is engendered among the people, in distinction from an epidemic which is supposed to fall upon or reach the people from without, or beyond the people.

Endocarditis, Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pericardium, or heart-case.

Endogen, A plant that grows from within like a stock of herdsgrass. An exogen grows from without like many trees.

Endometritis, Inflammation of the membrane that lines the uterus.

Endosmo'sis, The interchange and passage of liquids through animal membranes.

En'ema, An injection, lavement, or clyster. A liquid thrown into the colon or rectum.

Enerv'ate, To weaken.

Engorge'ment, Filled to distention. Vascular congestion.

Enosto'sis, A bony tumor within a bone.

Enteri'tis, Inflammation of the intestines.

Entozo'on, A parasite living within the body of another animal.

Entro'pium, A turning inwards of the eyelid so that the lashes irritate the globe of the eye.

Enure'sis, Incontinence of urine.

Envi'roument, The surroundings, or totality of external influences.

Ephem'eral, Living for a day. Shortlived.

Epidemic, Some disease that is supposed to fall upon the people from without.

Epider'mis, The scarf skin, or cuticle.

Epidid'ymsis, A portion of the testicle consisting of the complex convolutions of a tube or duct that opens into the vas deferens.

Epigas'trium, The region over or upon the stomach.

Ep'ilepsy, The falling sickness attending a disturbance of the circulation at the base of the brain and involving the cerebrum. The person falls and lies for some minutes in a convulsive stupor. The cause is not well understood.

Epiph'ysis, A portion of bone connected to another bone by temporary cartilage which subsequently becomes ossified and the two bones or parts then become one.

Epip'loon, The omentum, or caul.

Epispad'ias, An abnormal opening of the urethra upon the upper part of the penis.

Epistax'is, Nose bleed. Make cold applications to the nape of the neck, or raise one or both hands high over the head and hold them for one or two minutes to restore the balance of the circulation.

Epithelio'ma, Cancer of the skin, or mucous membrane.

Epizo'on, A parasite,

Epizoot'ic, A contagious disease affecting animals.

Epsom Salts, Sulphate of magnesium. It is a saline cathartic. Dose one dram to two ounces dissolved in water. Given in dropsy to remove the watery fluid from the tissues.

Is recommended by some authors in peritonitis as a non-irritating cathartic.

Epu'lis, An excrescence on the gum.

Equi'nia, An infectious disease generated in the horse and known as Glanders, or Farcy. It gives rise to profuse discharge from the nostrils and sometimes to pustular eruptions and suppurating tumors.

Erec'tion, Fullness and firmness of certain organs from accumulation of blood in the areolar tissue under states of excitement. The penis, clitoris, and nipple are erectile.

Erec'tor, A name applied to certain muscles whose function it is to straighten up or erect some part.

Er'ethism, Irritation. A state of abnormal susceptibility to disease, as when the system has been poisoned by mercury.

Er'got, Spurred rye. Has been used as a drug to excite uterine contractions and for other purposes, but the propriety of its use is questionable. One of the natural results of poisoning with ergot is gangrene of the extremities. The poisonous constitutional effects of ergot are designated Ergotism.

Erig'eron, Fleabane. 10 to 20 drops of the oil is given by some practitioners in a capsule, or on sugar, to check hæmorrhage in menorrhagia, epistaxis &c.

Eriodic'tyon, Yerba Santa. An unofficial remedy for bronchial affections, chiefly as an expectorant. Is said to cover or conceal to a great extent the taste of quinine. Dose of the fluid extract 15 to 30 drops.

Er'rhine, An agent like snuff of tobacco, poke root, or galangal root that increases nasal secretions.

Eructa'tion, Belching, or discharge of gas from the stomach, and due to fermentation.

Erup'tion, A breaking out. Usually applied to the appearance of a rash upon the skin; It may be in the form of pimples, pustules, or vesicles.

Erysip'elas, A constitutional disease with inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, swelling and pain. It requires detergent and antiseptic remedies.

Erythe'ma, A name given to an inflammatory blush, or redness of the skin that is noticed in scarlatina, measles, &c. A rose rash.

Erythroxy'lon, Coca. (Must not be confounded with cocoa). A South American shrub lately lauded as a cerebral stimulant but dangerous to use. It depresses the sensory nerves and in large doses produces convulsions, loss of speech

and unconsciousness. Its alkaloid, known as "Cocaine" is a local anæsthetic.

Es'char, A crust or scab following the application of a caustic.

Escharot'ic, Any substance capable of producing an es-char.

Es'march's Bandage, An elastic bandage used upon a limb to drive out the blood previous to amputation, and thus prevent the loss of blood.

Esoter'ic, Interior, or within; private, occult.

Es'sence, An alcoholic solution of a volatile oil. That which gives to anything its peculiar nature. The predominant qualities of any substance separated from grosser parts.

E'ther, The upper air, or subtile fluid that interpenetrates all material bodies and fills the interstellar or planetary spaces. Also an inflammable liquid largely used as an anæsthetic, and as a solvent for fats and oils. See article on chloroform.

Eth'ics, The science of morals.

Ethnol'ogy, Study or science of nations and races.

Etiola'tion, Blanching of plants, or of the complexion from confinement in darkness.

Etiol'ogy, Study or science of causes, Usually applied to causes of disease.

Eucalyp'tus, A tree cultivated in California. A fluid extract of the leaves, and the oil of Eucalyptus are used in medicine as an antiseptic and anti-malarial. Locally applied it is a decided irritant, and when taken it is apt to disturb the stomach, and in large doses affects the pulse and respiration. Is used in hospitals as a deoderizer and in surgical dressing to foul sores. Dose of the oil 1 to 5 drops in emulsion.

Eu'nuch, One rendered impotent by removal of the testicles.

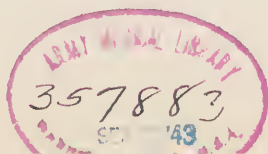
Euon'ymus, Wahoo. Employed in dropsy and liver complaints as a tonic purgative. Dose of the fluid extract $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.

Eupato'rium perfoliatum, Thoroughwort, or Boneset. An infusion of the herb may be used as a tonic and diaphoretic ad libitum.

Eupato'rium purpureum, Queen of the meadow. The root is used as a diuretic.

Eustachian tube, The canal leading from the throat to the middle ear, or tympanum.

Euthana'sia, A calm and happy death.



Euto'cia, An easy delivery in childbirth.

Evacua'tion, Defecation, or movement of the bowels. An emptying.

Exacerba'tion, Increased violence of symptoms, as when the temperature, or fever rises, or pain increases.

Exan'them, or Exanthe'ma, An eruption, or a disease attended by an eruption of the skin. Small pox, measles and scarlatina are called the major exanthemata (plural of exanthem).

Excip'ient, That part of a prescription which serves as a pleasant or convenient vehicle for the other ingredients or medicines,

Excis'ion, The act of cutting out.

Excoria'tion, An abrasion of the skin. Loss of skin.

Ex'crement, The fæces, or ingesta of the colon, or rectum.

Excre'ta, The natural discharges from the body.

Excre'tion, Act of separating from the body, or the matter itself which is thrown off as waste.

Exfolia'tion, The falling off, or separation of dead bone, or tissue from the living structure.

Ex'ogen, A plant or tree that grows from without by adding an outer layer each year or season.

Exophthal'mos, Protrusion of the eyeball by some abnormal growth or neoplasm.

Exosmo'sis, The passing outwards of a fluid through an animal membrane,

Exosto'sis, An abnormal growth from bone.

Exot'ic, A foreign plant.

Expec'tant, Awaiting. Applied to a plan of treatment which awaits results without active medication.

Expec'torant, A medicine that provokes expectoration.

Ex'pert, A person supposed to be peculiarly fitted to give evidence. One greatly skilled.

Extirpa'tion, Uprooting or thoroughly removing.

Extraction of Cataract, Consists in cutting through the cornea and removing the crystalline lens which when it is opaque obstructs the rays of light.

Extra-u'terine, Outside or beyond the uterus. Applied to some forms of abnormal pregnancy and to life after birth.

Exuda'tion, Oozing of the serum of the blood through the walls of the vessels.

Extravasa'tion, Filtration of blood or of some fluid into adjacent tissues.

F

Fæ'ces, Literally dregs. The ingesta of the lower bowel, or alvine discharges.

Faint, A state of swooning, or syncope.

Faradi'zation, The application of the induced, or Faradic current of electricity to some organ or part of the body.

Fau'ces, This is a Latin word and in that language is used very indefinitely for any narrow passage or entrance. It is properly applied to that part only of the alimentary canal which contains the tonsils, and is bounded at the sides by the anterior and posterior pillars of the soft palate. In the Latin it was used indiscriminately for the œsophagus, pharynx, or trachea.

Fau'na, Originally a goddess; now a name for animal life belonging to some special locality or epoch.

Fa'vus, In Latin a honeycomb; now applied to a kind of skin disease, Porrigio or scald head.

Febrifuge, An agent that reduces fever.

Fel bo'vis, Ox-gall. Used in pills in cases of dyspepsia or indigestion. The gall is evaporated in a water bath to prevent burning.

Fermenta'tion, The decomposition of organic substances and the formation of new products. The presence of atmospheric air, or oxygen is essential to the process.

The fermentation of milk gives rise to lactic acid; of sugar to alcohol; and the fermentation of nitrogenous substances produces putrefaction. A substance known as a ferment promotes these changes.

Fever, A name applied to certain symptoms of disease, the principle of which is a rise of temperature and accelerated pulse.

Fever-sore, A running sore having its seat upon the bone or periosteum. A sinus, or pipe, conducts the pus, or matter, to the surface. Cleanse the blood and invigorate the life force in the body and the sore will heal. Use an antiseptic wash, like tincture of myrrh to keep the parts clean.

Fi'brin, The principal element generated in the blood for the up-building and repair of the tissues of the body. Pure fibrin is a white elastic substance which separates from the blood on standing and forms the clot on coagulum.

Fibrin'ogen, A fibrin-forming substance found in the blood. The present theory of the formation of fibrin is that two substances, fibrinogen and fibrinoplastin (or paraglobulin) aided by a fibrin ferment unite to form fibrin; but the one important thing to remember is the fact that fibrin is formed from material in the blood, and enters into the structure of the body.

Fi'broid, Structures that have the appearance of white fibrous tissue but are a degenerate product and constitute one kind of tumor.

Fig'wort, *Scrophularia nodosa*. An herb sometimes used in medicine as an alterative in scrofula, cancer, &c.

Fil'ament, A minute or delicate thread-like structure that forms some part of a nerve, muscle, or tendon. A fibril.

Filter, Something used as a strainer for the purpose of making liquids clear and free from impurities. A thick bibulous paper is sold by apothecaries for this purpose. It is called filtering paper.

Fis'sion, A cleaving, or splitting. A mode of reproduction.

Fis'tula, An abnormal pipe, or canal for the discharge of pus or other excrementitious matter from a deep abscess, or diseased bone. The fistula heals naturally soon after the discharge ceases to be formed or the waste matter is turned fully into its natural channel.

Fit, A sudden paroxysm of disease, especially one of epilepsy.

Flat'ulence, The accumulation of gases in the alimentary canal or colon from fermentation.

Flooding, Copious bleeding from the uterus which sometimes occurs during child-birth.

Flou'ren's Doc'trine, That the entire cerebrum is concerned in every psychic process.

Fluctua'tion, The wave-like motion produced in a confined fluid, like pus, by alternate pressure of two fingers, one from each hand placed over the abscess, or contained fluid,

Flu'id, A substance, like water or mercury, that is capable of flowing at ordinary temperatures,

Fœ'tus, The unborn child.

Fol'licle, A small sac.

Fomenta'tion, Act of bathing some part with hot water or other lotions; or of applying cloths wet in hot water.

Fontanelle', An open space between the incompletely ossified bones of the infant cranium. One, the most noticeable, is found at the junction of the two parietal bones with

the frontal bone, At these points the scalp only covers the brain until the fontanelles are obliterated by the ossification of the adjacent bones.

Formica'tion, A peculiar sensation of the skin resembling that produced by the crawling of ants.

Fountain Syringe, An instrument for conveying liquids with more or less force into the rectum, or other canal or passage of the body by natural pressure of the column of fluid contained in the instrument. The instrument consists of a vessel (usually rubber) holding one or more quarts, to the bottom of which a rubber tube with suitable nozzle, is connected, and when this vessel is filled and suspended several feet, usually five or six, above the body of the patient the fluid flows through the tube into the body, cavity, or passage to be filled or washed. All air in the tube should be allowed to escape before the nozzle is introduced.

Frac'ture, The breaking of a bone, or other substance.

Frugiv'orous, Fruit-eating. Living on the productions of the vegetable kingdom.

Fun'dus, The base of an organ. The fundus of the uterus is the upper and larger part of the organ.

Fun'gus, A class of flowerless plants of a low order, comprising toad-stools, smut and the floating scum-like substances of stagnant water.

Furun'culus, A boil, felon, or angry pustule.

Fu'sel oil, Amyl alcohol or "Potatoe Spirit" This is not an oil but an alcohol, and is found in unrectified spirit. It is poisonous when inhaled or taken internally.

G

Galan'ga, East India Catarrh Root. It is sometimes grated or ground and used as a catarrh snuff.

Gall, The bile. The hepatic juice.

Gallon, A standard unit of measure for fluids, containing 231 cubic inches in the United States, and 277.27 in Great Britain. The latter is the imperial gallon.

Gamboge', or Camboge', A drastic cathartic, formerly much used in connection with calomel, especially in dropsy and visceral obstructions.

Gang'lion, A nerve center composed of gray matter, in distinction from white, and communicating with other ganglia nerves, and organs.

Gan'grene, Mortification or death of some part of the body.

Gar'gle, Wash for the throat; or, as a verb, to wash the throat.

Gas, An elastic fluid having the form of air.

Gastral'gia, Pain of the stomach.

Gastric, Relating to the stomach.

Gastri'tis, Inflammation of the stomach.

Gastrodyn'ia, Stomach colic; or pain of the stomach.

Gastrot'omy, Incision of the stomach.

Gaulthe'ria, Wintergreen. Used as a flavor. The tincture is preferred to the essence.

Gavage', (French word, and pronounced garvarzh'). The mode of feeding infants prematurely born by means of a small gutta-percha tube introduced into the oesophagus.

Gel'atine, An albuminoid jelly-like substance obtained by boiling the bones, tendons and ligaments of animals. It is insoluble in cold water and does not pass readily through animal membranes.

Gelsem'ium, The Yellow Jasmine. Has been used in small doses in pleuritis and pneumonia. Is a powerful depressant to the heart and lungs, and in large doses produces paralysis of these organs and death. Dose of the fluid extract, or tincture 1 to 10 drops in one or more spoonfuls of water. Deep breathing to oxidize the blood will properly supersede its use.

Gemma'tion, Budding. A form of reproduction among some of the lower animals, like the polyp and infusoria.

Gentian, A simple bitter. Once highly esteemed as a tonic. It stimulates the appetite.

Germ, The rudiment of a new being, not yet developed. Fruit in embryo. That from which anything is derived.

Germina'tion, The sprouting of a seed, or the beginning of developement of a germ.

Gesta'tion, Act of bearing or carrying, in utero, the embryo or foetus, Pregnancy.

Gingivi'tis, Inflammation of the gums (gingivæ). Often caused by the use of mercury, or lead.

Gin'seng, An aromatic root slightly bitter.

Gla'cial, Resembling ice; applied to strong acetic acid.

Gland, An organ of the body whose office it is to with-

draw various matters from the blood, or transform nutriment into cells.

Glans Penis, The conical shaped body forming the head of the penis.

Glauber's Salt, Sulphate of sodium. Has been used as a purgative, especially for horses.

Glauc'oma, Opacity of the vitreous body or hyaloid membrane, giving a greenish color visible through the pupil. In respect to its cause it is very likely closely related to cataract.

Gleet, A discharge from the urethra which sometimes succeeds urethritis.

Glob'ule, A little globe. A small pill. Any minute spherical structure.

Glos'sa, The tongue. In the Attic dialect glotta.

Glossi'tis, Inflammation of the tongue.

Glottis, Rima glottidis, or chink of the glottis. The opening between the vocal cords in the larynx.

Glu'cose, Starch sugar, or grape sugar; made artificially by boiling starch in sulphuric acid; sometimes called "corn syrup". It readily undergoes fermentation, and is not so wholesome for table use as cane sugar, or sucrose. The artificial is liable to contain traces of sulphuric acid.

Glu'ten, The albuminous matter found in wheat and other cereals.

Glyc'erine, A colorless, syrupy substance found combined or contained in fats and fixed oils, and is obtained by decomposing the fats. To be pure, and proper to use as medicine, the crude glycerine must be distilled. When pure it is an emollient, but the impure is irritating. It mixes in all proportions with water and alcohol. With strong nitric acid it forms nitro-glycerine. It also forms explosive mixtures with chromic acid, chlorinated lime, and permanganate of potassium.

Glycerine is sometimes intensely acrid and poisonous on account of the acrolein which may be developed if to great heat is used in its manufacture; and even pure glycerine may be irritating if concentrated. If used in medicine it should be diluted or mixed with other liquids.

Distilled glycerine properly diluted may be found useful applied to chapped hands or fissured lips.

Glyc'erite, A mixture of medicinal substances with glycerine. Only two are official; Glycerite of Starch, and Glycerite of the Yolk of eggs. They are both miscible with water. The glycerites are also called glyceroles.

Glycochol'ic (Sweet bile) Acid. One of the acids found in the bile.

Gly'cogen, A white tasteless powder known as animal starch. It is frequently found in the liver and blood. It is not positively known whether it is a normal product, or is wholly abnormal.

Glycosu'ria, Grape sugar in the urine.

Glycyrrhi'za, Licorice root. A demulcent and mild laxative. It forms sixteen per cent of the official "Compound Licorice Powder". Licorice is a popular remedy in coughs and colds, and as an ingredient in lung syrups.

Goi'tre, Enlargement of the thyroid gland. Bronchocele. Quite common in the region of the Alps. It forms a swelling or wen at the base of the neck in front, and has been called the "Derbyshire neck". May be caused by the use of water containing too much earthy matter.

Golden Seal, Hydrastis. Yellow root. A bitter tonic. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram of the tincture.

Gold-thread, Coptis. A pure bitter tonic like gentian.

Gonorrhœ'a, An improper name for urethritis.

Gossypium, Cotton. The oil is used largely as a substitute for olive oil. A fluid extract of cotton root bark is said to act upon the uterus like ergot. The dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram.

Gou'lard's Extract, A solution of the subacetate of lead; used as a lotion to sprains and bruises, and in ivy poisoning.

Gout, Inflammation of the joints with a deposit around them of urate of soda.

Grad'uate, To take a degree from a college or university; or the person on whom the degree has been conferred. Also a glass vessel for measuring liquids.

Gramme, The French unit of weight. It is the weight of a cubic centimeter of pure water at its greatest density. About $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains,

Grana'tum, Pomegranate. Tape-worm remedy. The *tænia solium*, or long tape-worm, does not live above three hours in a decoction of the bark. The alkaloid of the bark is known as pelletierine.

Gravel, Uric acid deposits in the bladder giving rise to painful micturition. It comes from fermentation and error of diet.

Gravid, Heavy. Applied to the uterus during pregnancy.

Gravity, Weight. A matter of serious import. Specific gravity is the relative weight as compared with some standard. Hydrogen is the standard for gases, and pure water for solids.

Grinde'lia, A plant found in California. Used by some in asthma, and whooping cough. Is said to be antispasmodic. In large doses it dilates the pupil like belladonna.

Grinder's Asthma, Disease of the lungs from inhaling the dust of stones and metals.

Groin, The depression between the belly and thigh. The position of Poupart's Ligament.

Gruel, A decoction of corn-meal or oat-meal.

Guai'acum, The heart of the Lignum Vitæ tree. The fluid extract or decoction has been used as an alterative and diaphoretic in scrofula and tonsillitis.

Gaura'na, A preparation from the seeds of Paullinia. The fluid extract has been used to relieve sick headaches. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dram. The alkaloid is said to be identical with that obtained from coffee.

Guil'lotine, An instrument now sometimes used for excision of the tonsils. Also an instrument for cutting off the heads of condemned persons.

Gul'let, The œsophagus.

Gumma, A gum-like elastic tumor of the periosteum.

Gut, The intestine.

Gut'ta, A drop; some drops are more and others less than a minim, or one-sixtieth of a dram.

Gymnas'tics, Physical exercises taken to develop the muscles and strength.

Gynæcol'ogy, Study of woman; and especially her physical difficulties, or bodily ills.

Gy'ra, Convulsions of the brain. The singular of this word is gyrus.

H

Hab'itat, The natural locality of any animal or plant.

Hæm'a, A Greek prefix signifying blood.

Hæmatem'esis, Vomiting of blood,

Hæm'atin, The coloring matter of the blood. It contains the iron of the blood corpuscles and a proteid, or albuminous residue. Is insoluble in water.

Hæmato'ma, A tumor formed by rupture of one or more blood vessels.

Hæmato'sis, The process of blood making.

Hæmatox'ylon, Logwood.

Hæmatu'ria, Blood in the urine.

Hæmaglo'bin, Contraction of Hæmaglobulin. The principal constituent of the blood corpuscles.

Hæmop'tysis, Spitting of blood.

Hæm'orrhage, Flowing of blood from wounded or broken vessels in the body.

Hæm'orrhoids, Piles. Congestion and distention of the hæmorrhoidal veins attended with pain and soreness. The piles are external, or internal, according to their position within or without the external sphincter muscle. In external piles the mucous membrane of the lower bowel is everted.

Hæmospa'sia, Drawing the blood into the limbs by use of the air pump and vacuum. The receiver of the pump is placed over the limb and the air is withdrawn. It is applied by some specialists for venous congestion, epistaxis (bleeding from the nose) and in all cases of hæmorrhage. Others sometimes apply ligatures about the limbs near the body and in this way prevent for the time the return of venous blood to the heart. See the next article below.

Hæmosta'sis, Holding the blood in the limbs by ligatures as described just above. It usually induces sweating. The ligatures are kept on several hours unless pain or fainting ensues.

Hæmostatic, Tending to arrest hæmorrhage.

Halicor'is Oleum, Dugong oil. Said to be quite as nutritive and more palatable than cod liver oil. The Dugong is the "Sea hog" of the Indian Ocean.

Hamamel'is, Witch Hazel. Tonic and astringent. Externally used as a wash on foul ulcers. Tincture of myrrh is an excellent application to old sores.

Hang'nail or Agnail, A piece of epidermis at the root of the nail, partially detached, and quite irritating on account of friction to which it is subjected. Remove it, or confine it.

Hare'lip, Congenital fissure of the upper lip. May be partially or imperfectly corrected by the surgeon.

Harts'horn, Ammonia, or ammonium hydrate. Formerly made from the horns of harts.

Hash'eesh, Cannabis Indica, A narcotic poison. It produces intoxication and mental hallucinations. An unreliable drug.

Hay Fever, An irritation of the mucous membrane of the

respiratory passages thought by some to be due to the pollen of plants, or grasses, that ripen in hay time.

Heart/burn, A burning feeling at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, caused by acrid gases from food fermenting in the stomach. It is a symptom of putrefactive fermentation.

Heb'etube, Dulness of the senses and intellect.

Hec'tic, The accustomed flush on the cheek of the consumptive.

Hedeo'ma, Pennyroyal. Stimulant and carminative. Odor repulsive to fleas and mosquitoes.

Hel'lebores, A drastic hydragogue cathartic. It is indigenous in Europe, and is called the "Christmas rose" because it blossoms in the middle of winter. The root is the part used. Bacher's Pills, once celebrated in the treatment of dropsy, consisted chiefly of black hellebore. It is powerful and may produce inflammation of the bowels, vomiting, cramp, and in large doses, death. Dose of the fluid extract 2 to 10 minims.

Heller's Test, A test for albumin in the urine. Hold the test tube inclined and pour a little pure nitric acid down the side of the tube slowly into the urine. If albumen be present a white zone of coagulated albumen may be seen between the acid and urine.

Hemiple'gia, Paralysis of one side of the body due to an affection of the opposite cerebral hemisphere.

Hepat'ic, Relating to the liver.

Hepatiza'tion, Solidification of the lung causing it to resemble the structure of the liver.

Hepati'tis, Inflammation of the liver.

Herbiv'ora, Animals that feed on vegetation.

Hered'ity, Inheritance as applied to organic life.

Hermaph'rodite, An individual whose sex is doubtful owing to some malformation.

Hermet'ic, Pertaining to Hermes (Mercury) the reputed founder of alchemy.

Hermetic sealing, Closing the aperture by melting or otherwise so as to exclude the air.

Her'nia, The escape of some viscus or part from its natural cavity. A rupture. (See Dutton's Illustrated Anatomy).

Her'pes, Tetter. Impetigo. Eczema. Psoriasis. Herpes circinatus. Ringworm.

Hiberna'tion, The winter sleep of certain animals when they lie in a dormant condition.

Hic'cough, or Hicup, A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm causing an inspiration which is suddenly checked by the closing of the glottis. It is reflex action from some ir-

ritation of the pneumogastric nerves, and probably in the stomach or liver.

Hippocam'pus, A name applied to certain parts of the human brain in the floor of the lateral ventricles, from their resemblance to the sea-horse, a kind of fish.

Histol'ogy, Study of microscopic anatomy.

Hives, Urticaria. A sudden eruption of the skin.

Hom'icide, Man-slaying. Applied in law to slaying without malice or intent.

Homo, Man. The generic name for the human race including male and female.

Homœopathy, A system of medical practice introduced by Hahnemann. Just what Homœopathy is, is somewhat uncertain. The popular opinion is that it bears some relation to the size of the dose, and for this reason it has been called the "little pill" practice; but its adherents deny this and assert that it has nothing to do with the size of the dose. They tell us that Hahnemannism is not Homœopathy. Homœopathy, they tell us is a system of medical practice based upon belief in the law of similars; or the practice of those who medicate in harmony with the law of SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR (Like things cure like things, or like cures like). In other words the right remedy for any disease is one that would produce in a well person symptoms similar to those of the disease.

Homoge'neous, Having the same nature through all its parts.

Honey, A sweet substance collected and elaborated by bees from flowers and stored in wax cells of their own make. The flavor and quality of the honey depends upon the food of the bees. In some instances the honey is acrid and even poisonous.

Hore'hound, Marrubium, A tonic, and in large doses laxative. Used mostly in domestic practice.

Hor'rors, A popular name for delirium tremens. The true remedy for dipsomania is the polarization of the will to truth.

Horse-radish, The fresh root is stimulant, diuretic, and externally rubefacient. Used as a condiment.

Hos'pital, A building for the care and treatment of the sick and infirm.

Hu'mor, A fluid substance of the body, as blood, chyle, lymph, &c. The ancients had four cardinal humors—the blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. At present only one fluid in the body takes the name of "humor", and that is

the aqueous humor of the eye ball. The humorists who followed Galen attributed all disease to the depraved state of the fluids of the body. The proportion of fluids to solids in the body is 9 or 10 to one.

Hu'mulus, The hop. A tonic and feeble hypnotic. The powder, or pollen that comes from the leaves of the hop (fruit cone) is called lupulin. The hop poultice is a favorite remedy in inflammation. To make it, mix hops, or lupulin, with powdered slippery elm and wet with hot water. Hop tea is a mild hypnotic.

Hunter's canal, A canal in the middle third of the thigh which incloses the femoral artery.

Hydat'id, A watery cyst, or tumor filled with an aqueous fluid.

Hy'dragogue, A purgative that causes liquid discharges from the bowels.

Hydrar'gyrum (liquid silver). Mercury. Is called in Homœopathic books, "Mercurius Vivus" (live mercury).

Commercial mercury generally contains more or less lead, copper and arsenic. It is used for preparing chemical compounds and other mercurial preparations, many of which have been much used in medical practice, but are fast losing their hold upon the confidence of the people.

Blue pill, or blue mass, made of mercury, honey of roses (a most unholy alliance), glycerine, licorice root, and marsh mallow, was once a favorite remedy for constipation and all bilious complaints.

Mercury with chalk (hydrargyrum cum creta) was another favorite remedy which is now discarded by the most intelligent members of the profession.

Calomel, mercurous chloride, was another famous remedy fifty years ago.

Corrosive sublimate, or mercuric chloride, is still used to some extent as an internal remedy, but will we hope be soon confined to the destructive work of killing parasites, to which it is well adapted.

Black wash, a mixture of calomel and lime water, was once applied as a lotion to syphilitic sores.

Yellow wash, corrosive sublimate and lime water, was used for the same purpose.

"Blue ointment," is a mercurial ointment and was used to destroy lice and parasites. For this latter purpose a wash made by dissolving two grains of corrosive sublimate in an ounce of water is preferable.

"Compound Cathartic Pills" of the shops and pharmaco-

pœia contain calomel, colocynth, jalap, and gamboge.

“Citrine Ointment” is made of lard, nitric acid and mercury. It takes its name from its lemon-yellow color. This ointment is sometimes diluted with three times its volume of petroleum ointment.

These preparations and others less known to the public have been variously introduced into the system by the mouth, hypodermic injection, by inunction, and by fumigation. The effect has been to cause a profuse discharge of offensive saliva from the mouth, to loosen the teeth, rot the bones, inflame the tongue and destroy the constitution of thousands. The soluble salts of mercury are highly poisonous and for internal use may be wisely discarded.

Hydras'tis, Golden seal. The principal alkaloid is hydrastin. The latter is an active poison producing convulsions followed by paralysis, as is proved by experiments of Dr. Cerna in Philadelphia. Merk's hydrastin is given in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. Of the fluid extract the dose is 5 to 20 minims, though some make it 10 to 30 minims.

Hy'dro, A prefix signifying water, or relating to water.

Hydrocar'bon, A compound of hydrogen and carbon. The hydrocarbons include the oils and fats. They are all inflammable.

Hy'drocele, A watery tumor; usually applied to a collection of serum in the scrotum.

Hydroceph'alus, A collection of serum or watery fluid in the head, usually in the ventricles of the brain,

Hy'drogen, One of the simple elements of matter or of nature. It is an invisible gas and is over fourteen times lighter than air.

Hydrom'eter, An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of watery liquids.

Hydrop'athy, The “Water Cure”, or system of medical practice introduced by Priessnitz of Silesia. It makes use of water and discards the use of drugs.

Hydropho'bia, Fear of water. Rabies or madness, supposed to result from the bite of rabid animals, Whether it is purely psychologic or otherwise has not yet been determined,

Hydrother'apy, An other name for “Water Cure”.

Hydrotho'rax, Dropsy of the chest. The collection of serum may be in the pleural cavity, or in the heartcase.

Hy'giene, Science and art of health; is too often confounded with the fallible opinions of men.

Hy'men, The god of marriage of the Greeks. In anatomy, the membrane that partially or completely closes the entrance to the vagina in childhood.

Hyge'ia, Goddess of health of the Greeks.

Hygrom'eter, Instrument for determining the amount of moisture in the air.

Hyoscy'amus, Henbane. Is nearly similar in its effect to Belladonna, but said to be less irritating. One of the narcotics.

Hy'per, A Greek prefix signifying above or beyond.

Hyperæ'mia, Congestion, or excess of blood.

Hyperæsthe'sia, Excessive sensibility.

Hypercathar'sis, Excessive purging.

Hypert'rophy, Enlargement of any part of the body from excessive nutrition. Overgrown. Dilatation of the heart from distension is not properly called hypertrophy.

Hypno'sis, Condition induced by hypnotism.

Hyp'notism, Modern Mesmerism, or Psycho-Dynamics. A new name for animal magnetism.

Hypochondri'asis, Condition of one oppressed with melancholy, or unreasonable belief of disease or evil.

Hypoder'mic, Relating to something beneath or under the skin. A late mode of introducing drugs into the circulation, but more or less dangerous.

Hypogas'tric, Beneath the stomach; applied to parts at the lower portion of the abdomen, or to blood vessels that arise there.

Hypoglos'sal, Under the tongue. Name of a nerve—the twelfth cranial. It is the motor nerve of the tongue.

Hypospad'ias, An abnormal termination of the urethra upon the under surface of the penis.

Hyposul'phite of Sodium, An antiseptic salt and laxative. Sometimes given in 15 grain doses in forms of zymotic disease.

Hypoth'enar, Under the sole or on the palm. Applied to the fleshy eminence of the palm over the metacarpal bone above the little finger.

Hypoth'esis, A theory. Something set forth for discussion. A supposition.

Hys'tera, The Greek for uterus, or womb.

Hyster'al'gia, Pain in the womb.

Hysteratre'sia Imperforate condition of the womb. Occlusion of the os uteri.

Hysterec'tomy, Surgical removal of the uterus by use of the knife.

Hyste'ria, A neurosis, or nervous disturbance supposed to be due to some disorder of the womb. A Similar affection in the male takes the name of Hypochondriasis.

Hyster'ics, Fits peculiar to women.

Hystero-epilepsy, Epileptic convulsions arising from the uterus, or from erotic delirium.

I

I'chor, A thin, watery discharge from wounds and ulcers.

Ichthyocol'la, Isinglass. The inner membrane of the air, bladder of fishes. Fish-glue. Is often confounded with gelatine. The latter is made from the skins and tendons of calves, and dissolves in cold water, while isinglass does not.

Ich'thyol, A thick brown or dark yellow fluid containing considerable sulphur. It is from a bituminous quartz in Europe in which are found the fossil remains of fish. It mixes with oils, lanoline, &c., and is used as an ointment in eczema and psoriasis.

Ichthyo'sis, Fish-skin disease.

Ic'terus, Jaundice.

Identi'ty, Absolute sameness.

Id'ioey, Mental deficiency.

Idiopath'ic, Relating to a disease peculiar to itself; not symptomatic of another.

Idiosyn'crasy, Peculiar composition. A temperament or quality peculiar to the individual.

Id'iot, A person devoid of understanding.

Ileo-cæ'cal, Relating to both the ileum and cæcum. Applied to a valve at the lower end of the small intestine.

Il'eum, The lower part or half of the small intestine.

Ileo-pectin'eal, Relating to a line of the pubis at the brim of the pelvis.

Illegit'imate, Not in accord with statute law. Born out of wedlock.

Imper'forate, Not pierced by an opening.

Impeti'go, Pustular inflammation of the skin. Humid tetter or scall.

Im'potence' Inability. Incapacity to procreate.

Inani'tion, Emptyness. Starvation.

Incandes'cent, Heated to a white heat.

Incarcera'tion, Imprisonment or confinement.

In'cest, Not chastity. Carnal intercourse between persons that cannot lawfully be united.

Incinera'tion, Reducing to ashes.

Incised', Made by a sharp-edged instrument.

Incis'ion, Act of cutting, or an opening made with a sharp knife.

Incon'tinence, Inability to contain the contents of the bowel or bladder,

Incuba'tion, Hatching. The period that elapses between the exposure and attack of a contagious disease.

In'cus, A very small bone situated between the malleus and stapes of the tympanum (middle ear).

In'dol, A poisonous product of intestinal putrefaction. It gives an unpleasant odor to the alvine secretion.

Indura'tion, Hardening.

In'fant, Literally one not speaking. A babe. In English law, one under age.

Infan'ticide, Slaying of an infant.

Infarc'tion, Filling or plugging of a vessel by a clot (embolus).

Infec'tion, Act of communicating some contagious disease.

Infiltra'tion, Penetration of fluids into the cellular tissue, Abnormal diffusion of any fluid into a tissue.

Inflammation (set on fire), Is the common term applied to the stasis or stagnation of the blood in any part or organ of the body, attended by one or more of the four following symptoms, viz; heat, pain, redness, and swelling. It is due to excess of fibrin in the blood, or to other matter that obstructs the circulation. So long as the blood continues to circulate normally in the part there is no inflammation. Stagnation soon leads to infiltration of the surrounding parts and this produces swelling, and in all sensitive parts pain. Parts destitute of red blood when inflamed do not manifest redness, and give rise to what is sometimes called "white swelling". The average proportion of fibrin in healthy blood is only about three-tenths of one per cent. In inflammation it rises as high as ten-tenths, or one per cent. We can reduce the fibrin in the blood by reducing the amount of albuminous food taken. External inflammation is generally readily detected by its visible symptoms of redness and swelling; internal, by disturbance of function, pain and soreness. The coagulation of blood containing an excess of fibrin is doubtless the most common cause of inflammation.

Infla'tion, Puffed up with air, or gas,

Influen'za, A bad "cold", once supposed to be due to the influence of the stars.

Infra-or'ital, Beneath the orbit.

Infundib'uliform, Funnel-shaped.

Infuso'ria, A class of micro-organisms belonging to the order of Protozoa, or first or lowest class of animals.

Ingesta, Matters borne along, or contained in the intestinal tract, or canal.

In'gluvin, Preparation from the fowl's gizzard.

In'guinal, Pertaining to the groin.

Inhala'tion, The inspiration of air, or vapor.

Inha'ler, An instrument for inhaling vapor.

Inhibi'tion, Act of checking or restraining,

Inhib'itory, Having power to restrain.

Inject'ion, Act of throwing some liquid or solution into some canal, passage or part of the body by means of a syringe,

Injectons are frequently made into the rectum and colon, into the vagina, urethra, and nasal passages, and sometimes into the bladder, stomach, uterus and abnormal cavities. The best syringe is the "Fountain Syringe", as it is self-acting. Injectons into the bladder are best made through a double current catheter, one arm of the catheter being connected to the rubber tube of a fountain syringe and when the air in the catheter has been expelled, the instrument is introduced into the bladder and the fluid allowed to run. It flows through the bladder and out through the other arm of the catheter.

Urethral injections are made with a syringe having a conical end which is pressed into the orifice of the urethra. It is properly called a urethral syringe.

The stomach is sometimes washed out by passing a tube through the œsophagus and when the stomach is filled it can be emptied by depressing or lowering the external end of the tube below the level of the stomach and thus cause it to act as a siphon.

Hypodermic or subcutaneous injections are now quite common in the profession but are always more or less dangerous.

Innerva'tion, Act of supplying with nerve force.

Innom'inate, Literally, "nameless". Applied to two bones, an artery, and a vein in the body.

Inocula'tion, Engrafting. Applied to the introduction of infectious matter into some part of the body. The practice is now going out of use.

Inoscula'tion, The joining or uniting of blood-vessels with each other. Anastomosis from the Greek has the same meaning.

In'osit, A variety of sugar found in muscular tissue.

In'quest, An inquiry by proper authority to ascertain the cause of sudden and violent deaths.

Insaliva'tion, Mixing of saliva with the food during mastication.

Insan'ity, Unsoundness of mind.

Insid'ious, Hidden from view, or perceived only with difficulty.

In Si'tu, In its natural position.

Insom'nia, Not able to sleep. Wakefulness.

Inspira'tion, Drawing in of the breath.

Insuffla'tion, Blowing of a fine powder into a cavity or upon some surface.

Inter'ment, Burial of the body.

Intermit'tent, Occuring at intervals regular or irregular.

Interos'seous, Between bones.

In'terstice, A small space among fibers or other parts.

Intes'tinal, Pertaining to the intestine.

In'tima, The innermost coat.

Intra-oc'ular, Within the globe of the eye.

Intra-uterine, Within the womb.

Intumes'cence, Swelling.

Intussuscep'tion, Telescoping of the bowel.

Inunc'tion, Oiling or rubbing an ointment into the skin.

In'valid, One in feeble health.

Inva'sion, The coming on or attack of disease.

Invertebra'ta, Animals having no vertebrae or spinal column.

I'odine, One of the 67 elements of nature.

Iod'oform, Iodoform powder has been used as an anti-septic application but poisoning has occurred from absorption from wounded surfaces.

Ipecacuan'ha, More commonly called Ipecac. Root of a plant found in Brazil. It is a reliable emetic.

Iridec'tomy, Cutting out a part of the iris.

I'ris, Colored portion of the eye which serves as a curtain to exclude excess of light. Also, Blue Flag. The latter is a hydragogue cathartic and alterative.

Iri'tis, Inflammation of the iris.

Irriga'tion, Application of water in streams.

Irritant, Something that disturbs or excites.

Isomer'ic, Having the same elements in the same propor-

tion or measures but differing in quality. The explanation of isomerism is still a problem in chemistry.

Ischiat'ic, Pertaining to the lower part of the hip bone. Contracted to Sciatic.

Isotherm'al, Lines of equal heat.

Is'sue, A discharging sore, sometimes produced purposely.

Isth'mus, The narrow or constricted part.

I'vy-poisoning, Apply a weak solution—one part to forty of water, of sulphate of copper (bluestone), three grains to an ounce of water, or a weak solution of subacetate of lead. The latter is known as Goulard's Extract.

J

Jaboran'di, The leaves of *Pilocarpus*. A powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue.

Jalap, The root of a plant once much used as a cathartic in combination with calomel.

Jaun'dice, Liver complaint, characterized by yellow discoloration of the skin and white of the eye.

Jes'uits' Bark, *Cinchona* or Peruvian bark from which quinine is made.

Jurispru'dence, The legal aspect of medicine.

K

Katab'olism, A term signifying to throw down. Destructive metabolism. A degeneration of cells.

Kataphore'sis, Medication by means of the electrical current. By placing the matter to be introduced upon the sponge of the positive pole of the battery the current carries more or less of the medicament into the system when the circuit is completed.

Kil'ogramme, 1000 grams—two and two-tenths pounds avoirdupois.

Kilome'tre, 1000 meters—1093.6 yards.

Kinesip'athy, The movement cure.

Kinet'ic, That which produces motion.

King's Evil, Scrofula. Supposed to be cured by the touch of the King.

Kis'singen, A laxative mineral water of Bavaria.

Krause's End-bulbs, Terminal bodies of sensory nerves in the skin, sometimes called Tactile corpuscles.

Ky'estine, A filmy deposit on decomposing urine. once erroneously supposed to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

L

La'bia, The lip or lips. A Latin word.

La'bor, Parturition. Process of childbirth.

Lab'oratory, A place for experimental work.

Lab'yrinth, A winding maze;—the internal ear.

Lacera'tion, Act or effect of tearing.

Lach'rymal, Relating to tears which are secreted by the lachrymal glands.

Lacta'tion, Period or act of suckling.

Lac'teals, The lymphatics of the small intestine that carry chyle.

Lac'tic, Relating to milk.

Lactifer'ous, Milk bearing.

Lactom'eter, An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of milk.

Lac'tose, Sugar of milk.

Lactu'ca, Wild lettuce. Soporific and anodyne. Its important constituent is called lactucarium.

Lactuca'rium, Lettuce. A mild nervine.

Lacu'na, A small space or irregular cavity of bone.

Ladies Slipper, A kind of Valerian. *Cypripedium*.

Lamark'ism, Lamark's theory of evolution. It embraces spontaneous generation of the lowest forms of animal life.

Lamel'la, A small or thin plate of bone, or scale-like substance.

Lam'ina, A plate, or thin stratum.

Lamina'ria, A kind of sea plant from the stem of which

has been constructed instruments for dilating canals like the urethra, and cervix uteri. Their use in the uterus is attended with danger.

Lan'cet, A small lance for opening abscesses or making other incisions.

Lan'olin, Fat obtained from sheeps' wool.

Laparot'omy, Cutting into or dividing the abdominal wall. Sometimes to relieve strangulated hernia and for various other purposes.

Lap'pa, Burdock. Aperient and diuretic. The bark of the root or its extract is used in pills and blood medicines by botanic physicians.

Lar'va, The caterpillar or grub state of insect life. A mask. The larva changes to the chrysalis, or pupa before it becomes an insect.

Laryn'geal, Relating to the larynx, or organ of voice.

Laryngi'tis, Inflammation of the larynx.

Laryn'goscope, An Instrument, or small mirror for examination of the larynx.

Laryngot'omy, Incision of the larynx.

Las'situde, Weariness. Prostration. Languor.

La'tent, Concealed or hidden.

Lat'eral, Relating to the side of anything.

Laud'anum, Tincture of opium. It becomes concentrated by age.

Lav'ender, The flowers of an aromatic plant. The compound tincture of lavender is used for flavoring medicines.

Lax'ative, A mild purgative.

Laxa'tor, Anything that loosens or relaxes.

Lec'ithin, A nitrogenous substance found in nerve matter.

Leech, A blood sucking animal.

Legu'min, A vegetable albuminoid found in peas and beans.

Lens, A transparent substance, usually of glass or crystal, of regular shape, for refracting the rays of light.

Lep'ra, Leprosy. A malignant disease more or less prevalent in Europe and Asia.

Leptan'dra, Culver's Root. Used by Eclectic physicians as a cholagogue.

Le'sion, Injury, wound, or pathological alteration of structure.

Le'thal, Deadly.

Leth'argy, Heavy stupor or drowsiness.

Leucæ'mia, or Leucocythæ'mia, An excess of white corpuscles in the blood.

Leu'cin, A crystalline substance and product of fermentation.

Leuco'ma, Opacity of the cornea.

Leuco'maines, Products of fermentation or of retrograde metamorphosis. Some are poisonous and some not poisonous. They take their name from a Greek word signifying the "white of egg", an albuminous substance.

Leucorrhœ'a, A discharge of whitish matter, from the vagina, somewhat resembling that of urethritis in the male; vulgarly called "Whites".

Ley'den Jar, A glass jar coated within and without with tinfoil and having at the top a knob connected with the inner coating. It is used for storing electricity and is discharged by connecting the inner coating or knob with the outer coating.

Libid'inous, Lustful.

Life, A function or manifestation of spirit.

Life Root, *Senecio aureus*. Considered to be a tonic, especially to mucous surfaces,

Lig'ature, A thread or other material for tying arteries and veins, &c.

Lime, A kind of fruit resembling the lemon. Also, calcined limestone.

Li'mon, Latin for Lemon, The fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

Lin'dera, Bark of spicebush or Feverbush. Aromatic stimulant and tonic. A weak hot infusion is diaphoretic and may be taken ad libitum.

Lin'ea, Latin word for Line.

Ling's System, Sweedish movement Cure.

Linimentum, Latin for Liniment.

Lin'seed, Flaxseed.

Lipo'ma, A fatty tumor.

Liq'uorice, *Glycyrrhiza*, Licorice.

Listerism, Treatment of wounds by use of antiseptics, introduced to the profession by Sir Joseph Lister. The ideal dressing at present is the application of a gauze impregnated with a solution of cyanide of zinc and mercury. One part to 1200 of water prevents putrefaction.

Lis'terine, Trade name of a liquid antiseptic compound much esteemed by many. It contains benzoic and boric acids, thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, and a kind of mint (*Mentha Arvensis*).

Lith'ic acid, Same as uric acid.

Lith'ium, One of the rarer alkaline metals, and the lightest of all. The carbonate and citrate are given as solvents of uric acid. Dose of the citrate of lithium 1 to 10 grains dissolved in water.

Lithot'omy, Cutting for stone in the bladder.

Lithrot'rity, or lithotripsy, Crushing a stone in the bladder into parts small enough to pass the urethra.

Lit'mus, A blue pigment obtained from a lichen. To prepare test paper dip pieces of white unsized paper in tincture of litmus and then dry. Acids turn this paper red soon as they touch it. Tincture of litmus may be turned red by adding a little dilute hydrochloric acid.

Lit'ter, A couch for carrying the sick or wounded.

Livid, Discolored from the effects of venous blood or contusion.

Lobe'lia, A powerful vegetable emetic and anti-spasmodic. Indian tobacco. Once a noted Thompsonian remedy.

Lob'ulus, A small lobe.

Lo'chia, A term applied to the more or less bloody discharge from the uterus after childbirth. It flows from that part of the uterus to which the placenta was attached and usually continues for about two weeks. Is also called the cleansings.

Locomotor Atax'ia, Unsteadiness of gait attending injury of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Loins, Part of the back just above the sacrum. The region of the lumbar vertebræ.

Longev'ity, Long life.

Lo'tion, A wash. Any medicinal solution for external use.

Lumba'go, Rheumatism in the loins.

Lum'bar, Relating to the loins.

Lu'nacy, Insanity, formerly supposed to be due to influence of the moon.

Lungs, The essential organs of respiration. They occupy the cavity of the chest and use up about five per cent of the inspired air.

Lu'pulin, Another name for the hop, or for the flour of the hop.

Lupus, Latin term for wolf. It is applied to a kind of sore or cancer, more common in Europe.

Lu'sus Natu'ræ, A play or freak of nature.

Luxa'tion, Dislocation.

Ly'sis, A loosening; applied to the decline of disease, especially of fever.

M

Macera'tion, Extraction of the medicinal qualities of a substance by steeping or infusing.

Macrobiot'ics, The art of securing longevity.

Mac'rocsm, The great world or universe, in contradistinction to man, who is sometimes called the microcosm or little world.

Macrotin, A resinoid prepared from Blue Cohosh.

Mac'ula, A small spot or patch.

Magne'sium, One of the elementary bodies. It is ant-acid and laxative.

Mag'net, Lodestone. Also a magnetized piece of steel that will attract other light or small bodies like iron filings and tacks.

Mag'netism, The property of attraction, manifested by some iron ores. What is now called hypnotism was in its earlier days called Animal Magnetism, or Mesmerism.

Magnet-operation, Removing particles of steel from the eye by aid of a magnet held close to the eye.

Mal'ady, Any illness, or disease.

Malaise', French word for a general feeling of illness and discomfort.

Mala'ria, Bad air. Micro-organisms of marshy places that in certain bilious conditions of the system give rise to ague and fever.

Malassimila'tion, Imperfect nutrition.

Mal de Mer, French phrase for Sea-sickness.

Malforma'tion, Deformity.

Malig'nant, Bad; evil. Applied to any disease that generally hastens to a fatal termination.

Malle'olus, A little hammer. Applied to a process of bone on either side of the ankle. The inner malleolus is a process of the tibia, and the outer of the fibula.

Malposi'tion, An abnormal position.

Malprac'tice, Any medical treatment considered by the profession wrong, improper or unscientific. Erroneous or injurious practice.

Malt. Barley, germinated until the maximum amount of diastase, a kind of ferment, is developed. The diastase is said to convert starch into sugar.

Malthu'sianism. Doctrine of Malthus. He held that the natural increase of population is proportionately greater than the increase in the means of subsistence; that the ratio of in-

crease of population is geometrical, while that of subsistence is arithmetical. Both are largely under the dominion of man.

Malpresenta'tion, Bad presentation.

Malt liquors, Liquors made by fermenting solutions of malt; beer, ale and porter.

Mamma, The child's term for mother, Also the milk secreting gland.

Mamma'lia, Animals that suckle their young. It includes all the higher vertebrates, mammals.

Mammi'tis, Inflammation of the mamma.

Mange, A disease of domestic quadrupeds infested by parasites.

Ma'nia, Madness, or insanity.

Man'icure, The process of treating and beautifying the hand; or one who treats the hand.

Man'ikin, A miniature man, or model of the human body, of plaster, wax, or papier mache. Those made by Auzoux of Paris are justly celebrated.

Manipula'tion, Kneading or treating with the hand.

Man'na, The exudation of the flowering ash, and some other trees. A mild laxative.

Maras'mus, Emaciation. Wasting of flesh.

Mar'garin, A fatty preparation prepared as a substitute for butter.

Mar'melade, A conserve originally prepared from the quince, but now often from the orange.

Mar'row, A fatty substance found in the cavities of the larger bones. The spinal marrow is another name for the spinal cord. It is very different from the marrow of bones.

Marru'bium, Horehound. A tonic and laxative.

Massage, A French word derived from the Greek and signifying to knead. Manipulation.

Mastica'tion, The process of chewing food and mixing it with saliva.

Mastodyn'ia, Pain in the female breast.

Masturba'tion, Secret vice. Production of the venereal orgasm by use of the hand. It signifies ravishing.

Mate'ria Medica, Medical materials. It includes all materials used as medicines.

Mat'ico, A vegetable astringent and styptic. The leaves are the part used.

Matric'ulate, To be admitted as member of a college.

Ma'trix, The part or tissue into which the nail of the finger is set.

Matura'tion, Period of ripening. Period when pus is formed in an abscess.

Max'imum, The greatest. Maximum dose, the largest dose that may be given safely, or by authority.

McMunn's Elixir, A liquid preparation of opium.

Mea'sles, An infectious disease, characterized by catarrhal symptoms and an eruption of the skin. It is one of the three major exanthemata. The other two are small pox and scarlatina.

Mea'tus, A passage. Entrance to the ear, and also a passage through the nose.

Meco'nium, The first fæcal discharges of the new born child.

Mediasti'num, The middle space of the chest, or space between the lungs. The heart lies in the middle mediastinum.

Med'icament, A medicine. Medicamentum.

Med'icine, The science and art of healing. In a more restricted sense, anything proper, useful or necessary for the recovery of health.

Me'dius, Latin for "middle."

Medul'la, Pith or marrow. Upper part of the spinal cord.

Me'grim (French Migraine), Sick-headache, more or less unilateral and often associated with nausea and vomiting. A symptom of indigestion.

Meibo'mian Glands, Glands of the eyelids that secrete a sebaceous substance to anoint the free edge of the lids and prevent the tears from contact with the skin.

Melanchol'ia, (Signifying black bile). Latin for melancholy.

Mel'anin, Black pigment that stains the tissues of a dark color, as in the choroid coat of the eye.

Menin'ges (membranes), A name applied to the serous coverings of the brain.

Meningi'tis, Inflammation of the meninges.

Men'opause, Menstrual cessation. Usually occurs at about 45 years of age but may deviate 10 or 15 years, earlier or later.

Menorrha'gia, Excessive menstrual flow.

Menorrhœ'a, Menstrual flow.

Men'ses, Monthlies, Periods of menstruation.

Menstrua'tion, Function of the female organism which carries the ovum into the uterus, and discharges it unless im-

pregnated. It is attended by a more or less sanguineous discharge.

Mentha Piperi'ta, Peppermint. An aromatic stimulant.

Mentha Vir'idis, Spearmint.

Men'thol, A kind of camphor made from oil of peppermint.

Mephit'ic, Having the nature of a noxious vapor.

Mercu'rialism, The effects of mercury. Salivation, loosening of the teeth, and eczema are prominent symptoms of mercurialism.

Mercury, See Hydrargyrum.

Mes'entery, Fold of peritone'um that connects the intestine with the posterior wall of the abdomen.

Mes'merism, Doctrines of Anthony Mesmer; now more commonly called Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism, or Psychodynamics.

Mes'o, A Greek prefix signifying Middle.

Mesoco'lon, That part of the mesentery that connects the colon or large bowel with the wall of the abdomen.

Mes'orec'tum, A fold of peritoneum that connects the rectum with the sacrum.

Metab'olism, An undefined transformation or change that takes place in cells and tissues when undergoing either construction, or destruction.

Metacar'pus, The bones that form the palm of the hand, or that part which lies between the wrist and fingers.

Metamor'phosis, A change of form, or transformation of organisms that some animals undergo.

Metaphy'sics (after physics), Mental or spiritual science, or the study of super-sensuous phenomena.

Metas'tasis, Transposition, or change of place of symptoms of disease to some other part of the body.

Metatar'sus, That part of the foot, or bones of the skeleton, situated between the ankle and toes. It contains five bones.

Meth'yl, A radical in chemistry. Its formula is CH_3 . It is the base of a very poisonous alcohol. The principal symptoms of poisoning by methyl alcohol are difficulty of breathing, muscle-tremors and convulsions.

Meth'yline Bichlo'ride, An anæsthetic sometimes used in place of chloroform.

Me'tra, Greek word for uterus, or womb.

Metric System, The French or decimal system of weights and measures. The unit of this system is the meter

(measure). The meter is 1-10,000,000 part of the distance from the equator to the pole, and equals 39.37 inches. The meter is divided into tenths, hundredths and thousandths, or decimeters, centimeters, and millimeters; and one thousand meters is called a Kilometer. The unit of capacity is the liter which is a cubic decimeter, and equals 2.11 U. S. pints or a fraction more than one quart, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ imperial pints. The unit of weight is the gramme which is the weight of a thousandth part of a liter of distilled water at its greatest density, 4 deg. C. The gramme is equal to 15.4 grains.

Metri'tis, Inflammation of the uterus.

[**Metrodyn'ia**, Pain of the uterus, or womb.

Meze'reum, The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. A powerful sialagogue and irritant poison. It is an ingredient of the Compound Syrup of *Sarsaparilla*.

Mi'asm, Germs of microbic life which are supposed to be the cause of intermittent fever.

Mic'robe, Micro-organism. A microscopic organic structure, either animal or vegetable.

Mic'rocosm, The little world. Man as the epitome of the universe.

Mi'croscope, A glass, lens, or instrument for viewing objects too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Micturi'tion, Act of passing water. Urination.

Migra'tion, The departure or passage of birds or other animals to other climates. Wandering.

Mil'dew, Any fungus upon vegetable matter that produces discoloration.

Milk, A nutritive fluid secreted by the mammary glands. It consists of albuminous matter known as casein; fatty matter which when collected together is called butter; lactose, a form of sugar; some mineral salts; and about 88 per cent of water. When milk is allowed to stand the fatty matter rises to the top and constitutes what is called cream. When the cream is churned it separates into butter and buttermilk. The latter contains the albuminous matter but not the fat except some particles of butter that may have been left in it. The cream constitutes about 10 per cent of good rich milk.

Milkweed, See *Asclepias*.

Mind, A generic term including soul, or souls, and some manifestation of spirit. The invisible man. The combined intellectual faculties. That which thinks and remembers.

Minim, The one-sixtieth of a dram of any liquid. A drop may be more or less than a minim, depending upon the nature of the fluid and the shape of the containing vessel.

Mirage, An illusion caused by the reflection of objects from a stratum of air.

Mir'ror, A polished surface, or silvered glass which reflects light.

Miscar'riage, See Abortion.

Mis'tletoe, A European parasitical plant. It grows on fruit trees, thorn, ash, &c., forming a pendent evergreen bush.

Mite, A small insect, or minute creature.

Mit'igating, Assuaging, softening, or allaying.

Mo'dus Operan'di (mode of operating), Method of performance.

Mol'ecule, A little mass. The smallest quantity of any substance that can be taken, or considered without destroying the substance, or changing its nature. The molecule consists or is made up of two or more atoms according to modern chemistry. The molecular weight of a molecule is equal to the sum of the weights of its constituent atoms as compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen which is taken as the standard.

Moli'men, Effort or endeavor, as of the menstrual function.

Molli'ties, Softening.

Momen'tum, Force of a moving body. It is estimated as the product of the weight of the body by its velocity, and formula is, $m. equals wv.$

Mon, or mono, A Greek prefix denoting one.

Monœcious (one house, or one domicile), Applied to a plant, like Indian corn, which has both male and female organs on the same stock. The hop is diœcious as there is a separate male and a female plant.

Monoma'nia, Madness on one subject only.

Moore's Test (for sugar), Add caustic potash or soda until the mixture is strongly alkaline, then boil. If sugar be present a yellow, brown, or brownish-black coloration is obtained by oxidation of the carbon in the sugar.

Morbif'ic, Disease producing.

Mor'dant, A substance used in dying to fix, or set color.

Morgue, A dead house. A place where the unknown dead are laid or exposed for identification.

Mor'ibund, About to dye. Dying.

Mor'phine, The principal alkaloid of Opium. It is anodyne, hypnotic, and narcotic. The dose of morphine as given by authors is one-eighth to one-half grain, though some restrict the maximum dose to one-fourth grain.

Morphol'ogy, Study of forms, or shapes.

Mors, Latin word for death.

Moto'res Oculorum, Movers of the eyes. Name of cranial nerves, third pair, that control several muscles of the eyeball.

Mox'a, A burning substance applied to the skin as a cautery.

Mu'cous, Relating to a membrane which secretes a viscid liquid called mucus; or to the secretion itself.

Mul'lein, Verbascum. A well known plant whose leaves are emollient and demulcent. The infusion is a popular domestic remedy in phthisis, and inflammations of the mucous surfaces.

Mul'ti, A Latin prefix signifying many.

Multip'ara, One bearing several or many offspring.

Muriat'ic, Common word for Hydrochloric.

Mus'cæ Volitantes, Floating spots in the field of vision due to imperfections in the transparent media of the eye. Usually a symptom of dyspepsia.

Mus'carine, The toxic principle, or ptomaine, of poisonous mushrooms, or decomposing haddock. It produces convulsions and death of rabbits in very small doses.

Mus'cles, For complete table or alphabetic list of the muscles, their use and nerve supply see the Appendix of Dutton's Illustrated Anatomy.

Must, The unfiltered and unfermented juice of the grape.

Mus'tard, Sinapis. A powerful rubefacient; internally, in large doses it is emetic.

Mute, Dumb. Unable to use articulate speech.

Mutila'tion, Act of cutting off, marring or destroying some part of the body.

Mydri'asis, Abnormal dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Mydriat'ic, A medicine or agent which causes mydriasis.

Myeli'tis, Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myelo'ma, A tumor of the medullary substance.

Myo'ma, A muscular tumor.

Myo'pia, Near-sightedness.

Myop'ic, Near-sighted.

My'osin, The coagulable part of muscle-plasma.

Myosis, Abnormal smallness of the pupil.

Myrrh, A resinous substance obtained from a tree in Arabia.

Myxo'ma, A mucous-like or colloid tumor.

N

Næ'vus, A birthmark due to dilatation of the blood vessels, or capillaries.

Nape, The back part of the neck.

Narco'sis, The benumbing effect of narcotics.

Nas'myth's Membrane, The delicate membrane over the enamel of the teeth during their early developement. It is known as the skin of the teeth.

Na'trium, Latin for Sodium, the base of common salt.

Nau'sea, Sickness with inclination to vomit.

Necro'sis, Death of bone.

Neo, A Greek prefix signifying New.

Neonato'rum, Of those newly born.

Ne'oplasm, A new growth.

Nepen'the, An old name for anodyne.

Nephri'tis, Inflammation of the kidney.

Ner'vine, A remedy that calms nervous excitement.

Nerve, See Dutton's Anatomy.

Neuralgia, Nerve pain.

Neurasthe'nia, Debility of the nervous system.

Neurec'tomy, Operation for removing some nerve or part of a nerve.

Neuri'tis, Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuro'l'ogy, Study of the nerves.

Neuro'ma, A nerve tumor.

Neuropath'ic, Pertaining to nervous diseases.

Neuro'sis, Affection of the nerves.

Neurot'omy, Division or cutting of a nerve.

Nic'otine, The poisonous principle of tobacco.

Night'mare, A feeling of distress during sleep, attended with fright and hideous dreams.

Ni'trate, Any salt of nitric acid. The nitrates are all soluble in water.

Ni'trite, A salt formed by the union of nitrous acid with a base. It is a chemical term.

Ni'trogen, A gas at ordinary temperatures, and one of the constituents of the atmosphere, of ammonia, of various acids, and of a great number of animal and vegetable tissues.

Nitroglycerine, An oily liquid, very explosive.

Nitro-muriatic acid, Aqua Regia.

Nitrous Oxide, Laughing Gas. Used as an anæsthetic in dentistry.

Noli Me Tangere, "Touch me not". An ulcer, or sore that may heal if not irritated.

Nomenclature, Study and arrangement of names or technical terms.

Non Compos Mentis, Not of sound mind.

Nos'odes, Products of disease.

Nosology, A treatise on the classification of diseases (so called). It is only an attempt to classify symptoms.

Nostal'gia, Homesickness.

Nos'trum, A cure all.

No'tochord, The cord in the embryo that develops into the vertebral column.

Nox'ious, Harmful.

Nu'bile, Marriageable.

Nu'cha, Nape of the neck.

Nu'cleus, The center around which the mass of a crystal forms. In physiology the small body within, and distinct from protoplasm that forms the cell.

Nux Vomica, The seed from which strychnine is made. It is an active poison but is considered a tonic in regular or ordinary Allopathic Practice.

Nymphoma'nia, Excessive sexual desire on the part of women.

O

Obes'ity, Fatness. Corpulence.

Obit'uary, Notice of one dead.

Obstet'rics, The old term for Tokology.

Oc'ciput, The back part of the head.

Occlu'sion, A shutting up. Imperforation.

O'chre, Clay colored by oxides of iron.

Octa'rius, One pint, or eighth of a gallon.

Odontal'gia, Toothache.

Odonti'tis, Inflammation of a tooth.

Oede'ma, Swelling due to an effusion of serum.

Œsoph'agus, The gullet. It carries the food and drink into the stomach.

Œs'trum, The orgasm or sensation at the crisis of coition.

Offi'cial, Sanctioned by authority.

Ohm, The unit of resistance in electricity. It is the re-

sistance of a silver wire one metre long and one millimeter in diameter.

O'leate, A salt composed of a base and oleic acid.

Olec'ranon, The head of the ulna at the elbow.

Oleomar'garine, Artificial butter. It is chiefly tallow, or suet, flavored with butter.

Olfac'tion, Act of smelling.

Olive oil, Salad oil. The expressed oil from the fruit of *Oleo Europa*. Nutrative and laxative. Often adulterated with cotton seed oil, or replaced with the latter.

Omen'tum A fold of the peritoneum which covers the bowels. See works on Anatomy.

Omniv'orous, Devouring all kinds of food.

O'nanism, Incomplete coitus. Masturbation.

Ontol'ogy, Logic, or Science of Being.

Ony'chia, A chronic inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

Opac'ity, A condition of matter that prevents or destroys transparency. An opaque body does not transmit light.

Opera'tion, A surgical procedure upon the body.

Ophthal'mia, Inflammation of the eye.

Ophthal'moscope, An instrument for examining the interior of the eyeball.

O'piate, A preparation of opium.

O'pium, See article on Opium in U. S. Dispensatory, and in Dutton's New Medical Practice.

Oophorec'tomy Excision of the ovary; Battey's operation to hasten the menopause.

Op'tics, Science of light and vision.

Or'bit, The bony cavity of the eyeball.

Orchi'tis, Inflammation of the testicle.

Or'dure, Dung, excrement, filth.

Or'gan, An instrument or part of the body having a distinct function.

Or'gasm, The crisis of venereal passion.

Or'piment, King's yellow. It consists of sulphur and arsenic and is poisonous.

Orris root, Root of *Orris Florentina*. It is aromatic and astringent. Used as a dentifrice.

Orthopnœ'a, Breathing in the upright position only, or with great difficulty.

Os, Latin for mouth; and also for bone. When *Os* means "mouth" the genitive case is *oris*, but *Os* a "bone" has *ossis* in the genitive. They can be distinguished by the connection in which they are used.

“Os uteri” is mouth of the uterus; “os innominatum” is the innominate bone.

Os’mazome, That which gives to meats, well cooked, their peculiar flavor.

Osmo’sis, Passing of liquids through animal membranes.

Os’sa, Bones. Plural of Os.

Os’sicles, Little bones. Bones of the ear.

Ostei’tis, Inflammation of bone.

Osteo’mā, A bony tumor.

Osteot’omy, Cutting out of bone.

Otal’gia, Earache.

Oti’tis, Inflammation of the ear.

Otol’ogy, Study of the ear.

Otorrhœ’a, A discharge from the ear.

O’va, Eggs. Plural of Ovum.

Ovariot’omy, Removal of the ovaries by a surgical operation. Spaying.

O’viducts, Small tubes that convey the ovum to the uterus. The Fallopian tubes.

Ovip’arous, Egg-bearing, in distinction from animals that bring forth their young alive.

O’visac, The ovum in its capsule.

Ovula’tion, The ripening of ova, and their escape from the ovaries.

O’vule, The unimpregnated ovum.

Oxida’tion, The atomic combination of oxygen with any other element or substance.

Ox’ygen, An important chemical element. See Dutton’s “Medical Notes”.

Oxytoc’ic, An agent that stimulates uterine contractions.

Ozœ’na, A fœtid ulceration of the bones of the nose.

O’zone, Condensed oxygen.

P

Pabulum, Food.

Pack, A blanket or sheet wrung out of water and wrapped about the patient, then covered with dry blankets.

Pædiat’rics, Medical treatment of children.

Pal’ate, Roof of the mouth. It is partly osseous and partly membranous; or hard and soft.

Pal'lor, Paleness.

Palpa'tion, Act of feeling.

Palpita'tion, Unusual beating of the heart.

Palsy, Paralysis.

Panace'a, Cure-all. A universal remedy.

Pana'do, Bread softened in water.

Pan'creas, The sweetbread of animals. In man a large gland in the abdomen that secretes a colorless fluid for emulsifying oils and fats.

Papa'ver, Poppy, from which opium is made.

Pap'ule (**papula**, a pimple), A small abnormal elevation of the skin. If the pimple contains a clear fluid it is termed a vesicle; if it contains pus it is termed a pustule; if it is hard and contains a small mass of semi-solid granular matter it is termed a tubercle.

Paracente'sis, Tapping for the evacuation of fluid.

Par'affine, A white translucent substance obtained from coal tar. The word signifies "little affinity". It resembles white wax.

Paraglob'ulin, Same as Fibrinoplastin.

Paral'dehyde, A substance having the properties of chloral.

Paralysis, Palsy. Loss of power to move the affected parts. Also loss of sensation.

Paralyt'ic, Affected with paralysis.

Paraphimo'sis, Constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Paraple'gia, Paralysis of the lower half of the body. It occurs from injury of the cerebro-spinal axis. It involves paralysis of the rectum and bladder.

Par'asite, An organism, animal or vegetable, that feeds or lives upon another.

Parasit'icide, Something that kills parasites.

Paregor'ic, Camphorated Tincture of opium.

Paren'chyma, The essential part or substance of an organ, or of fruit.

Par'esis, Partial paralysis.

Pari'etal, Pertaining to a wall. The parietal layer of the pleura is that which lines the chest, while the visceral layer of the pleura covers the lung.

Parony'chia, A painful swelling and abscess upon the finger. Felon. Whitlow.

Par'oxysm, An exacerbation, or fit of a disease. A convulsion.

Partu'rient, In labor. Bringing forth.

Parturi'tion, Act of giving birth to young.

Par va'gum, "The wandering pair", applied to the Pneumogastric nerves (the tenth cranial).

Path'e'tism, A term for magnetic treatment.

Pathogen'es'is, A subdivision of medicine that treats of the origin and developement of disease. Branch of Pathology. Pathog'eny.

Pathogen'ic, Taking part in producing disease.

Pathognomon'ic, Applied to a symptom of disease which is diagnostic; one that distinguishes the disease from all other forms of disease, like the pustules of small pox.

Patholog'ical, Pertaining to the study of disease.

Pathol'ogy, Study of disease as a whole.

Pec'toral, Relating to the breast (pectus).

Pectoril'oquy, "Speaking from the breast", as though the voice came directly from the chest. A peculiar resonance over pulmonary cavities made by the voice.

Ped'icle, A foot-stalk. The slender part by which a tumor, or morbid growth is often attached.

Pedic'ulus, or Little foot, Generic name for louse.

Pedilu'vium, A foot bath.

Pedun'cle, The foot-stalk of a plant. The name also of parts near the base of the brain. The restiform (rope form) bodies of the medulla pass upward on either side of the fourth ventricle of the brain and enter the cerebellum (back brain). These bodies from their position are termed the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. The peduncles of the cerebrum are also called crura cerebri. (See Dutton's Illustrated Anatomy, p 290 and p 279.)

Pel'licle, A thin skin or film.

Pel'vis, Basin or basket of the hips that contains the urinary and genital organs.

Pe'n'is, Male organ of generation.

Pep'sin, The essential element of the gastric juice. Digestor.

Pep'tones, Soluble albuminoids, made soluble by the gastric juice. Peptones pass readily through animal membranes but albuminoids do not.

Per, Latin preposition and prefix signifying through, or a high degree of.

Percep'tion, Act of receiving impressions or knowledge through the medium of the senses.

Percola'tion, Process of making a tincture or infusion by straining or passing liquids through a powdered mass in a long vessel, conical at the bottom for collecting the fluid.

Percus'sion, Act of striking upon the chest or abdomen for the purpose of ascertaining conditions by the resonance. It is usually done by placing two or three fingers of the left hand firmly over the part and tapping upon them, one at a time, with the index and middle finger of the right hand. Experience, first upon the sound or healthy body, is necessary to make percussion valuable in diagnosis.

Pericardi'tis, Inflammation of the pericardium, (heart-case.)

Pericra'nium, The dura mater, or periosteum of the cranium (skull).

Perimys'ium, The fascia or sheath that invests a muscle.

Perine'um, The floor of the pelvis.

Perineu'rium, The investing sheath of a nerve. The nerve is made up of funiculi, and the funiculi of nerve fibres. The investing membrane of the nerve fibre is called the primitive sheath, and that of the funiculi, the neurilemma.

Perios'teum, A tough membrane that closely invests the bone. It serves as an attachment for muscles.

Periosti'tis, Inflammation of the periosteum.

Peripatet'ic, "Walking about." Aristotle instructed his pupils while walking in the gardens or elsewhere.

Periph'ery, The outer boundary, or outer surface of any thing in distinction from the inner or central part.

Periscop'ic, Applied to a lens or eye glass that is concave on one surface and convex on the other, either surface having the shorter radius of curvature than the other so that the lens may refract more or less.

Peristal'sis, The peculiar movement of the intestine when carrying its contents forward. It is also called vermicular motion,

Peritone'um, A fibrous or serous membrane that lines the abdominal cavity and invests nearly all of the abdominal viscera.

Peritoni'tis, Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Perni'cious, Destructive. Sometimes applied to malignant fevers.

Pertus'sis, Whooping cough.

Pes'sary, An instrument devised to support the uterus, It is intended to be worn in the vagina.

Pete'chia, Spots on the skin like flea bites.

Phagede'na, The eating or corroding of an ulcer. The extension of gangrene and formation of sloughs.

Phalan'ges, Rows of bones that form the fingers and toes.

Phal'lus, The Greek name for penis.

Phan'tom, Model, or effigy used to illustrate bandaging, and other operations.

Pharm'acist, One who deals in poisons. A druggist.

Pharmacopœ'ia, Art of making poisons. A work containing formulæ for the selection and preparation of drugs and poisons used as medicines. It is generally published by authority and its preparations are said to be official.

Pharm'acy, Greek word for poisoning. Now applied to art of selecting, making and combining drugs and medicines.

Pharyn'geal, Relating to the throat (pharynx).

Pharyngi'tis, Inflammation of the throat.

Phenac'etine, One of the coal-tar products introduced some years ago for reducing pain and fever. It is by some authors considered more dangerous than antipyrine.

Phenol, Proper name for Carbolic acid.

Phenom'enon, Some unusual or wonderful appearance. The plural is phenomena.

Phimo'sis, Constriction of the prepuce so that the glans penis cannot be uncovered.

Phlebi'tis, Inflammation of a vein.

Phlebot'omy, Bloodletting. Venesection.

Phlegm, A viscid mucous secreted by an impaired or diseased mucous membrane.

Phlegma'sia, Old name for inflammation. Phlebitis with pain and swelling of the leg occurring after child-birth. Milk-leg.

Phleg'mon, A boil.

Phos'phate, Any salt of phosphoric acid.

Phos'phorus, An elementary substance found in bone, brain, and nerve-tissue.

Photoph'bia, Fear or dislike of light; a symptom of inflammatory condition of the eye.

Phrenop'athy, Mind cure. Also used for mental alienation.

Phthisis, Tuberculosis, or Consumption of the lungs. (See article on Consumption by the author.)

Phys'ic, The profession of medicine. A cathartic.

Phys'ical, Relating to nature and material things.

Phys'ician, One who practices medicine. A naturalist.

Phys'icist, A student of Physics.

Phys'ics, Natural science, or natural philosophy.

Phys'iology, Science of vital action.

Phytolac'ca, Garget root.

Piles, Hæmorrhoids. This difficulty may be described as congestion, distension, and inflammation of the hemorrhoidal veins at the lower part of the rectum. Its physical cause is the choking up of the portal circulation in the liver which prevents the ready return of blood from the veins of the rectum. Constipation, sedentary habits and the use of drastic purgatives are generally found accompanying. Great strains of mind or body may bring on or aggravate the trouble. The choking up of the liver is caused by an excess of sugar, butter, oils and fats in the food taken, and neglect, in some cases, of proper exercise of the muscles and body. Correct the diet and exercise; keep the bowels free by use of proper injections if necessary; anoint with some mild salve, like lanoline, and return the bunches that may form beyond the external sphincter muscle, into the bowel again; and remove all strain of mind or body. A belladonna, or opium and tannin suppository usually gives temporary relief. The other means mentioned effect permanent cures.

Pilocar'pine, An alkaloid from jaborandi. A powerful diaphoretic. Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain. Efficient in dropsy and alopecia.

Pimen'ta, Allspice. Used to prevent the griping of purgatives.

Pink-root, Spigelia.

Pin'na, The external ear.

Pin-worm, Ascaris Vermicularis.

Pipette', "A little pipe." A graduated tube with a bulb terminating at a point. Used for removing small portions of a liquid drawn into the tube by suction.

Pipsis'sewa, Prince's Pine. Chimaphila.

Pit of the stomach, A part of the abdomen; it is situated in the region of the ensiform cartilage.

Pith'ing, A term applied by vivisectionists to the removal of the cerebral lobes of a frog or other animal for purpose of experiment. Braining.

Pityri'asis, A skin disease characterized by the appearance of branny scales. An application of Lanolin (wool-fat), improves the appearance of the skin.

Place'bo, "I will please." Some inert or mild substance given for mental effect only.

Placen'ta, The afterbirth or secundines. It is a spongy, vascular body, that adheres to the inner wall of the uterus during gestation, and forms the connecting link between mother and child. The child or foetus is attached to the

placenta by means of the umbilical cord.

Plant'ar, Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Plas'ma, Liquor Sanguinis. The fluid part of the blood.

Plas'ter, An adhesive medicinal substance spread upon cloth or some flexible material for application to external parts of the body.

Plas'tic, Capable of being formed or moulded. "Plastic operations" consist in engrafting of tissue or integument from an adjacent part.

Pleth'ora, Abnormal fulness of the blood vessels.

Pleu'ra, The serous membrane that envelopes the lung and lines the inner surface of the chest.

Pleu'risy, Inflammation of the pleura. Pleuritis.

Pleurodyn'ia, A rheumatic pain seated in the muscles of the chest or side.

Pleuro-pneumo'nia, Inflammation of both pleura and lung. It is said by some authors to be infective, and due to micro-organisms.

Pleurothot'onos, A form of tetanus when the body is bent to one side.

Plexim'eter, An ivory disc or other substance placed on the body to receive and communicate the blow in percussion.

Plex'us, A network. Applied to the meeting and crossing of several nerves.

Plum'bum, Lead.

Pneumo'nia, Lung fever. Inflammation of one or both lungs. Pneumonitis.

Podophyl'lum, Mandrake root. A cholagogue and purgative.

Poi'son, Any substance whose nature is injurious or destructive to health and physical manifestations of life. Something that cannot be taken into the body without physical injury. Food tends to support physical life; poison tends to destroy it.

Poi'soning, Act of administering any substance destructive of life and health.

Polar'ity, That property which causes the magnetic needle to turn to the plane of the magnetic meridian, and crystals to take definite shape. The poles of a battery are the ends of the wires that transmit the current of electricity.

Pol'y, A Greek word signifying much or many.

Polyclin'ic, "Many beds." A place where many patients are treated.

Polydip'sia, Much thirst.

Polyg'amy, Many marriages or wives.

Polyg'onum, Water pepper. Smartweed. Diuretic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac. Externally the juice is rubefacient and vesicant. Sometimes given for impotence.

Polypus, A pedunculated tumor.

Pomade', Any perfumed ointment especially for the scalp.

Po'mum Ada'mi (Adam's apple), The prominence in the neck caused by the projection of the thyroid cartilage.

Por'tio du'ra (hard part), That part of the seventh cranial nerve (in Gray's Enumeration) that controls the muscles of expression. More commonly called facial nerve. The portio mollis, the remaining part of Gray's seventh and the eighth cranial of most other authors—is the auditory nerve.

Post-mor'tem, "After death." Usually applied to examination or autopsy of the dead body.

Post-par'tum, "After child-birth." Usually applied to hemorrhage occurring soon after child-birth.

Po'table, Fit for drinking.

Potas'sium, One of the metals. Has a powerful affinity for oxygen, decomposing water when thrown upon its surface and taking fire spontaneously. Its salts and oxides have been much used in medicine. It destroys the nerves and paralyzes the muscles. With the base of lime (calcium) caustic potassa forms the "Vienna Paste," which is powerfully escharotic; with water, potassium forms "Caustic Potash," and it is also an ingredient of the well-known "Seidlitz powder."

Pota'to spirit, Amyl(starch) alcohol, or fusel oil.

Poul'tice, A cataplasm. A soft moist substance for external application.

Pott's Disease, Caries of the spine producing curvature.

Pott's Fracture, Fracture of lower end of the fibula.

Pox, Plural of pock. Syphilis. Variola.

Præ, Latin preposition signifying before.

Præcor'dia, Before the heart.

Prævia (before the way, or in the way), Applied to the placenta when it lies before the head of the child, or over the mouth of the uterus.

Precip'itate, Anything thrown down or changed from a soluble to an insoluble form in a liquid.

Preg'nancy, Condition of being with child.

Pre'puce, Foreskin of the penis.

Presbyo'pia, Sight or vision of the old. Far-sightedness. The change usually occurs at about 50 years of age.

Prescrip'tion [written before], A paper, or formula written by the physician to the druggist, designating certain substances to be used by the patient, and giving directions for taking or using.

Presenta'tion, A term applied to designate the position of the foetus in child-birth.

Prevert'ebral, In front of the vertebræ.

Pai'apism, Abnormal erection of the penis by reflex action.

Prickly Ash, *Xanthoxylum*. A stimulating bark much used by Botanic physicians.

Primip'ara, A woman bearing her first child.

Pro'bang, A rod with a sponge attached to one end for introduction into the throat, œsophagus, or larynx.

Probe, A small metallic rod for examining or trying a wound or fistula.

Proc'ess, A projection, or eminence of bone.

Pro'drome, A forerunner of disease.

Profun'dus, Deep. Applied to deep-seated vessels.

Proglot'tides, Segments of the tapeworm.

Progno'sis, Foreknowledge of the progress and result of disease.

Prolap'sus, Falling down or protruding of some part, or organ, as of the uterus or bowel.

Prolifera'tion, Cell-genesis. Continued formation of cells.

Prona'tion, Turning the palm downward.

Prone, Palm or face downward.

Prophylac'tic, That which wards off disease.

Prophylax'is, Art of preventing sickness.

Pros'tate Gland, A gland surrounding the first portion of the urethra near the bladder.

Prostitu'tion, Selling or devoting the mind or body to a bad purpose for the sake of gain or hire.

Pro'teids, Albuminoids. Important constituents of food and of the body. They are nitrogenous principles.

Pro'toplasm, "First-formed." A term applied to the matter that forms the substance of the first cell of an organism. Bioplasm.

Prunus Virginian'a, This is the name usually given for the wild cherry but is really the black cherry. The wild cherry is the pin cherry or red cherry.

Puri'go, A kind of itch. Pruritis.

Pseu'do, False or seeming. Generally used as a prefix.

Pseu'do-membrane, False membrane. It occurs in croup and diphtheria.

Pso'as, The loins, or relating to the region of the loins.

Pso'ra, Itch. Scabies.

Psori'asis, A form of Lepra. A skin disease.

Psy'chic, Pertaining to the soul.

Psychop'athy, Soul-cure or affection; according to some authors, disease of the mind.

Pteryg'ium, "Bat's wing." A fleshy substance that sometimes grows over the cornea in the angle (canthus) of the eye. It can be removed with the knife, or with some mild escharotic.

Pto'maines, Putrefactive, or cadaveric, alkaloids. Derived from a word signifying a corpse or dead body.

Pto'sis, Drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the motor oculi nerve, or that part of it which controls the upper lid.

Pty'alín, The solvent element of saliva.

Pty'alism, Salivation. Excessive flow of saliva, which is often caused by the use of mercury. Mercurial poisoning.

Pu'berty, Of mature age.

Pu'bes, Front part of the pelvis.

Puden'dum, External female genital organs.

Pu'erile, Relating to childhood.

Puer'peral, Pertaining to childbirth.

Pul'monary, Pertaining to the lung or lungs.

Pulsatil'la, Pasque Flower. Meadow Anemone. A Homœopathic remedy for Amenorrhœa, Hysteria, and some other forms of disease. In large doses it produces nausea and paralysis. Dose of the tincture one minim, or less.

Pulse, The undulations of the arteries produced by the contractions of the left ventricle of the heart. The pulse is easily felt in the radial artery of the wrist.

Punc'tum (point), A Latin word.

Punc'ture, A wound made by a pointed instrument.

Pun'gent, Acrid. Producing a prickling sensation on the tongue.

Pu'pa, The second stage of being in insect life. The chrysalis. The first stage is the larva, and the third is the butterfly, or mature insect.

Pu'pil, The round aperture in the iris, sometimes called "the sight."

Purga'tion, Cleansing of the bowels, usually by use of some purgative, or cathartic medicine.

Pur'pura, Extravasation of blood in the skin. May be

due to a bruise, or to imperfect oxidation of the blood.

Pu'rulent, Containing pus.

Pus, The fluid product of an abscess.

Pus'tula Malig'na (**malignant pustule**), Anthrax; the Charbon of the French.

Pus'tule, A diminutive or little abscess.

Putrefac'tion, Act of rotting, or decay. The decay of organic matter in the body gives rise to several products.

Putres'cence, Becoming rotten.

Pu'trid, That which has undergone putrefactive fermentation. Offensive to sight and smell.

Pyæ'mia, Pus in the blood.

Pylo'rus, The second orifice of the stomach.

Pyok'tanin, Methyl Violet. An analine dye used for staining bacteria. It has also been recommended as a germicide.

Pyret'ic, Pertaining to fever.

Pyrex'ia, Fever.

Pyr'iform, Pear-shaped.

Pyro'sis, An affection or fermentation of the stomach characterized by a burning sensation and accompanied by acrid eructations. Heartburn.

Pyrox'ylin, Gun cotton. Highly explosive by percussion. It is used in making collodion.

Pyu'ria, Pus in the urine. Pus is the product of destructive transformation of some part. It may arise from the kidney, bladder, prostate gland, urethra, or any portion of the urinary passages.

Q

Quack'ery, Pretension. Charlatanism in the practice of medicine. Boasting or pretending to skill not possessed.

Quadra'tus, Having four sides like a square.

Quad'riceps, Having four heads.

Quadru'mana, Having four hands; an order of mammalia, including apes, monkeys, the Orang Outang, and the Chimpanzee.

Quar'antine, Time of detention, or isolation sometimes required by law for an infected vessel before it is allowed to enter port.

Quar'tan, Intermittent fever returning on every fourth day, or once in three days.

Quas'sia, A Bitter bark or wood, used as a tonic.

Quin'ia, or quin'ine, An alkaloid from Peruvian bark, much used as a tonic, and also in fevers, especially intermittents. Dose of the sulphate 1 to 20 grains. This drug, though used of late in enormous quantities as a medicine must be regarded as a poison.

The following are some of the more prominent symptoms attending its use; dizziness, ringing in the ears, deafness, blindness, headache, nosebleed, eruptions upon the skin, depression of respiration, and paralysis of the heart. One author says that "severe epistaxis may ensue after so small a dose as 4 grains.

Quintes'sence, The concentrated essence, or concentrated active principle of any substance.

Quiz, A term used for questioning of medical students, for the purpose of fixing prominent points or ideas in the mind.

Quick'ening, Time when the movements of the foetus first become perceptible to the pregnant woman.

Queen of the meadow, *Eupatorium purpureum*. It resembles "Boneset" but grows taller and has purple blossoms.

Queen's Root, *Stillin'gia*.

Quer'cus Alba, White oak. The bark is used as an astringent.

Quick'lime, Unslaked lime. Calcic oxide.

Quick'silver, Mercury. *Hydrargyrum*.

Quin'ism, The peculiar condition induced by use of quinine.

Quin'sy, *Tonsilitis*.

Quotid'ian, A fever returning daily; literally, as often as the day.

R

Rab'ies, Madness from the bite of an animal. *Hydrophobia* (fear of water).

Rac'emose, Like a bunch of grapes.

Rach'i'tis, Rickets. Deformity of the spine from a deficiency of earthy matter in the bones.

Ra'dial, Pertaining to the radius, or outer bone of the forearm.

Rag'wort, *Senecio*. Life Root. Female Regulator. There are several varieties of *Senecio*.

Rale, [a rattle,] A French term for certain abnormal sounds heard in the lungs during respiration. The different varieties are the dry and moist rales. The latter are caused by the air passing through a liquid. The liquid may be phlegm, mucus, blood, or possibly serum. They are bubbling sounds. The principal moist rales are the mucus and crepitant. The latter may be due to the separation of agglutinated air cells in the lungs.

The principal dry rales are the sonorous and sibilant; the latter denoting a higher pitch, and is produced in the smaller tubes of the bronchial branches. The death-rattle is a mucous rale caused by mucus in the trachea.

Ra'mi, Plural of *ramus* [a branch].

Ramification, Separating into branches.

Ran'cid, A term applied to fats and oils that are no longer fresh. It signifies souring.

Rape, Compelling a woman to submit to sexual connection. Violation. A criminal action.

Rash, An eruption of the skin as in measles, scarlatina or small-pox.

Rats'bane, Rat poison. Arsenic.

Rec'tum, The lower part of the colon or large bowel.

Recur'rent, Running back.

Re'flex, Bent back. Applied to the motor impulse set up at a nerve center in response to a sensory impulse.

Refrig'erant, Cooling or reducing heat.

Reg'imen, Methodical rule.

Regurgita'tion, A flowing back.

Relapse', Falling back into disease again.

Rem'edy, Something useful in the cure of disease. A corrective.

Remit'tent, Applied to a fever that has periods of diminution without ceasing altogether.

Re'nal, Relating to the kidneys.

Ren'net, An infusion of the fourth stomach of a calf, used in making cheese to curdle the milk or "bring the curd."

Respira'tion, The act of filling the lungs with air to vitalize the blood and again discharging it together with such waste as may be eliminated by the lungs. Breathing. Artificial respiration consists in securing respiration by artificial means. Three methods are mentioned in medical books, Hall's; Howard's and Sylvester's. Hall turned the body alternately upon the side and face; Howard pressed upon the chest or ribs to expel the air and then allowed the pressure of the atmosphere to inflate the lung again; and Sylvester depended upon forcibly raising and lowering the arms upon the chest. [See Sylvester's method.]

Res'pirator, Something worn over the mouth and nose to strain or modify the air as it enters the lungs.

Resuscita'tion, Act of bringing to life, or restoring one apparently dead from drowning or asphyxia.

Retch, To strain as in vomiting.

Re'te, Latin word for net.

Ret'ina, The inner membrane of the eyeball upon which the optic nerve is distributed.

Retrover'sion, A turning backwards, applied especially to the fundus of the uterus.

Rhe'um, Rhubarb. In the genitive case it is rhei.

Rheum'atism, Pain and soreness of the muscles, or muscles and joints from presence of uric or lithic acid, and caused by fermentation in the stomach and bowels.

Rhini'tis, Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose.

Rhus, Sumach.

Rhus Toxicoden'dron, Poison oak. A favorite homœopathic remedy. Often called "rhus tox."

Rick'ets, A term applied to a deformity of the spine caused by deficiency of earthy matter in the bones.

Rigor, A chill. Stiffness.

Rig'or mor'tis, Rigidity of the body that usually occurs a few hours after death.

Rochelle salts, (Called in France and Germany, "Seignette salts" from the name of its discoverer, Pierre Seignette, of Rochelle, France,) is a tartrate of potassium and sodium. It is a mild, cooling purgative in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to one ounce, but in small and repeated doses is absorbed and renders the urine alkaline. For the latter purpose it is sometimes given in rheumatism. It is one of the ingredients of Seidlitz powders.

Rose'ola, An affection or eruption of the skin marked by a red hue.

Ring'worm, Herpes circinatus. Caused by fungous vegetation in the skin.

Rubefa'cient, Something which makes red, and when applied to the skin, reddens it.

Rube'ola, Measles. One of the major exanthemata.

Ru'bus, Blackberry. The root is astringent.

Rudimen'tary, Not fully developed.

Ru'ga, (a wrinkle), A term applied to folds of the vagina or stomach. Commonly used in the plural number, rugæ.

Ru'mex, Yellow Dock. Considered an alterative. The bark of the root is used in syrups.

Rup'ture, A breaking or laceration of some part of the body or a protrusion. Hernia.

S

Sab'ina, Savin. The tops of a plant sometimes used in medicine. It is an irritant to the stomach, and in large doses produces violent purging and vomiting.

Sa'crum, A bone forming the posterior wall of the pelvis.

Sage, *Salvia*. A garden plant.

Saint Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas.

Saint Vi'tus' Dance, Chorea.

Salicylate of So'dium, A remedy now much used in Allopathic practice for rheumatism. Dose, as usually given, 5 to 20 grains.

Salicylic acid, Ortho-oxybenzoic acid. Antiseptic and anti-fermentative. It is extremely irritating to the mucous surface of the stomach and bowels.

Sa'line, Relating to salt or chloride of sodium.

Saliva, Secretion of the salivary glands.

Saliva'tion, Ptyalism. Often produced by use of mercury.

Sa'rol, An antiseptic for local application.

Sa'pinx, A term applied to the Fallopian tube and also to the Eustachian.

Salt, Chloride of sodium, or sodium chloride, (Na Cl). In chemistry a salt is the union of a base with an acid.

Saltpe'tre, Nitrate of potassium.

Salt Rheum, Skin disease from excessive use of salt, mercury, or other mineral poison.

Salts, A popular name for Epsom salt.

Salu'brious, Healthful, or health-giving.

Sal'utary, Beneficial to the health.

Salve, A soft mixture to be applied by inunction.

Sal'via, Sage used in domestic practice.

Sambu'cus, Elder.

San'ative, Tending to health.

Sanator'ium, A health resort.

Sanguina'ria, Bloodroot. Considered a hepatic stimulant. Is escharotic. The tincture is cleansing to ulcers and old sores.

Sanguin'eous, Bloody.

Sa'nies, (Pronounced in three syllables.) A discharge of pus mixed with blood.

San'ity, Soundness of mind.

Santon'ica, Wormseed. Has been given as a remedy for stomach worms. It is an irritant and in large doses produces dilatation of the pupil and intoxication.

Saph'enous (manifest), Applied to the subcutaneous or superficial veins of the lower limbs.

Sa'po, Soap. Soda soaps are hard soaps; but potash soaps are soft soaps.

Sar'co, A prefix from the Greek signifying fleshy.

Sar'cocele, A flesh-like tumor.

Sarcolem'ma, A delicate membrane that surrounds the fibers of a muscle.

Sarco'ma, A tumor in the flesh.

Sar'cous, Fleshy.

Sarsaparil'la, The root of smilax. Has been much used in blood syrups. The dry root is useless.

Sas'safras, The root-bark of a tree or shrub. Is aromatic and stimulant.

Sat'urnine, Pertaining to lead; or to Saturn.

Sca'bies, Itch. Psora.

Scala (ladder), Applied to the canals in the cochlea.

Scald, Destruction of tissue by hot liquids.

Scalp, The covering of the cranium.

Scal'pel, A small knife used in surgery and in dissecting.

Scam'mony, A drastic cathartic.

Scarf skin, The cuticle, or epidermis.

Scar'ificator, An instrument containing a number of small lancets operated by a spring for making incisions in the skin before cupping.

Scarlati'na, Scarlet fever.

Scheele's Green, Arsenite of copper. Used in painting.

Schneide'rian membrane, The mucous membrane of the nose or nasal passages.

Sciat'ic, Contracted form of ischiatic.

Sciat'ica, Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

Scir'rhus, Stone cancer. A hard tumor.

Sclero'sis, A condition of hardening or induration.

Sclerot'ic, Hard or indurated. Applied to the outer or white coat of the eyeball.

Scorbu'tus, Scurvy.

Scrof'ula, Swine disease, characterized by tumors, ulcers and abscesses. May be caused by the excessive use of fat pork.

Scro'tum, Pouch containing the testicles.

Scru'ple, 20 grains in Apothecaries' weight. Some writers use sc. for scruple.

Scurf, Bran-like exfoliation of the skin, especially of the scalp.

Scur'vy, A condition caused by living for some length of time upon salted provisions, and especially salted meats.

Scutella'ria, Skull cap. A reputed nervine.

Scyb'ala, Faecal matter hardened into lumps.

Sea-sickness, Nausea and vomiting caused in some persons by the motions of a vessel on the water.

Sea-tangle, Stem of a sea plant called *Laminaria*. When dried it is firm and hard, but when wet or moistened it swells out like a sponge and has been used for dilating an orifice or canal. The sea-tangle tent in the cervix uteri is not free from danger.

Seba'ceous, Pertaining to fat or suet,

Secre'tion, Act of separating from the blood, by means of certain organs, a fluid or semi-fluid substance peculiar to the organ. Also applied to the substance secreted; as bile, milk, tears, mucus, gastric juice, saliva, &c. These are all secretions.

Sec'tion, Division by cutting.

Sec'undines, The afterbirth.

Sed'ative, An agent that lowers functional activity.

Sed'entary, Occupied much in the sitting posture.

Sed'iment, That which on standing settles to the bottom of a vessel containing a liquid.

Seid'litz powder, The official name of this powder is "Pulvis Effervescens Compositus", or Compound Effervescing Powder. It is composed of Rochelle salt 120 grains and bicarbonate of sodium 40 grains done up in a blue paper, and 35 grains of tartaric acid done up in a white paper. The contents of each paper are dissolved separately in water, and the two solutions are then added one to the other when an active effervescence ensues. The whole is generally swallowed quickly while effervescing; but it is better to take smaller powders, say one-fourth of the above, or even one-fifth, and repeat if necessary. It is a cathartic,

Semeiol'ogy, Study of signs or symptoms.

Se'men, The fluid of the male that contains the fecundating principle.

Sem'i, A prefix from the Latin signifying one-half.

Semilu'nar, Resembling a half moon.

Senec'tus, Old age. A Latin word.

Sen'e'cio, Life root. Several varieties are known. The *Senecio Gracilis* is known as Female Regulator.

Sen'ega, A root that grows in the Southern States and is considered a stimulant to the bronchial mucous membranes.

Seni'lis, Relating to old age. A Latin word.

Sen'na, Leaves of a species of cassia. It forms an ingredient of the Compound Liquorice Powder; of Black Draught; and of Senna Confection. The latter is known as "Tamar Indien", and "Tropical Fruit Laxative". For making these

preparations see United States Dispensatory. Senna is a purgative. It stains the urine red.

Senso'rium, The seat of sensation, or place where the soul resides.

Sen'sory, Pertaining to sensation.

Sep'tic, Relating to putrefaction.

Septicæ'mia, Blood poisoning by absorption of putrefactive matter.

Sep'tum, A division wall, formed usually of bone or membrane.

Seq'uela, or Seq'uæla, The abnormal condition or conditions that sometimes follow the abatement of disease.

Seques'trum, A detached or dead piece of bone within an abscess or wound.

Serpenta'ria, Virginia snakeroot. The infusion or fluid extract has been used in typhoid conditions. Dose of the fluid extract, half a teaspoonful.

Se'rum, The yellowish fluid remaining after the coagulation of blood. It consists of the blood plasma minus the fibrin and blood corpuscles.

Ses'ame Oleum, A bland, nearly odorless oil, used for the hair. It keeps better than olive oil.

Ses'amoid, A term applied to small bones developed in the tendon of a muscle where it crosses a joint and is submitted to much friction or pressure. The kneepan is a sesamoid bone.

Se'ton, A strip of linen or cotton twist passed through the skin and subcutaneous tissues to keep up an issue. Not much employed at present.

Se'vum, Suet.

Sew'age, The excreta and waste of cities and towns mixed with water and discharged into rivers and harbors by means of drains.

Shin'gles, Herpes Zoster. A vesicular eruption that spreads round the body like a girdle.

Shock, Debility, paralysis, or loss of consciousness caused by some sudden blow or other injury to the mind or body.

Show, A proper term for the discharge of a sanguineous fluid from the birth-canal prior to delivery in childbirth.

Sin'apis, Mustard. Used as a rubefacient, and sometimes as an emetic.

Sin'apism, A mustard plaster.

Si'nus (gulf or bay), A term applied to a natural, bony cavity, a natural venous channel, or to an abnormal canal

discharging pus from an abscess which is seated upon the bone.

Si'phon, A bent tube having one leg longer than the other and used to transfer a liquid from one vessel to another. By this means the contents of a barrel or vessel may be made to flow out or over the top of the vessel without moving it,

Si'tus, Position. The natural position. A thing is "IN SITU", when it is in its natural position.

Sitz-bath, A hip bath, or half bath.

Ska'tol, A crystalline product of the putrefaction of fæces. It gives to fæces their peculiar disagreeable odor.

Sling, A swinging bandage for a fractured limb.

Slough, The dead part that separates from the body by process of mortification.

Sludge, Sewage-deposit.

Smart-weed, Polyg'onum. Water pepper. The leaves have a burning taste, and inflame the skin when rubbed upon it, and are esteemed diuretic.

Snakeroot, **Black**, Cimicifuga. It is also called Black Cohosh. It is considered a nerve sedative. Dose of the fluid extract 5 to 20 drops.

Social Evil, Prostitution.

Sociol'ogy, Study or science of social relations.

So'dium, A metal characterized by a strong affinity for oxygen.

So'dium bicar'bonate, "Baking Soda".

Sol'vent, A liquid capable of dissolving. Water is a solvent for very many substances; alcohol is a solvent for gums and resins, and chloroform is a solvent for fats.

Somnam'bulism, Sleep-walking.

Soporif'ic, An agent that produces sleep.

Sor'des, Filth. Applied to deposits on the teeth.

Sore, Painful to the touch.

Sound, Sensation produced by vibrations of air upon the membrana tympani. Also an instrument for exploring the bladder or uterus.

Spanish Fly, Cantharis, formerly much used for blistering.

Spasm, Convulsive muscular contraction.

Spat'ula, A flexible flat blade like a case knife used for spreading ointments.

Spay, To remove the ovaries.

Specific, A medicine capable of curing some definite form of disease.

Specific gravity, The relative weight as compared with

some standard. The standard for all solids is pure water at its greatest density.

Speculum, An instrument for dilating and examining parts of the body usually concealed from view, like the vagina and rectum.

Spermatic, Relating to the semen.

Spermatorrhoe'a, An involuntary flow of semen without proper sexual relation.

Sphinc'ter, A muscle that surrounds and closes some orifice of the body like the mouth, eye, anus or vagina.

Spigel'ia, Pink root. May produce narcotic effects, and is therefore more or less dangerous.

Spinal cord, The nerve matter contained in the spinal canal and terminating in the cauda equina at the second lumbar vertebra.

Spine, The vertebral column. Also a thorn-like process of bone.

Spir'itus, Latin for spirit.

Spir'itus Frumen'ti, Whiskey. **Rectified spirit**, Spirit free from fusel oil and containing 85 per cent of alcohol.

Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lici, Brandy. Is distilled from wine.

Spirom'eter, An instrument that measures the quantity of air exhaled at one breath.

Splanch'nic, Relating to the viscera.

Spleen, One of the abdominal viscera. It lies upon the left side just below the diaphragm.

Spleni'tis, Inflammation of the spleen.

Splint, An application to a limb to keep fractured bones in place while healing.

Sponge, A soft porous natural substance that rapidly imbibes water.

Sporad'ic, Scattered, or scattering. Not epidemic.

Sprain, Excessive strain of muscle or tendon resulting sometimes in the rupture of small fibres or filaments of the tissue sprained.

Spray, A liquid blown into vapor or minute particles by a strong current of air or other power.

Spu'tum, The secretions of the mouth and respiratory passages ejected in the act of spitting.

Squa'lor, Filth.

Squa'mous, Scaly, or thin like scales.

Stam'ina, Vigor. Force. Also the plural number of stamen (filament and anther of a flower).

Stam'mer, To utter with hesitation after repeated attempts.

Staphylo'ma, A tumor of the eye, or bulging of the eye itself.

Sta'sis, Standing still or stoppage of the current of blood.

Sta'tus, Standing condition. Diathesis.

Stearop'tene, A crystalline substance dissolved in oil.

Steel, Pure iron to which has been added and incorporated a small percentage of carbon and manganese.

Steno'sis, Constriction or narrowing of vessels, ducts, or other passages at some place or part.

Stercora'ceous, Mixed with fecal matter.

Ster'eoscope, An instrument that apparently converts two pictures of the same thing into one solid or life-like object. It is useful in exercising the eyes to correct strabismus, but is chiefly used for viewing pictures of landscapes, distant places, and other natural or artificial objects.

Ster'ile, Not fertile. Incapable of reproducing.

Ster'num, The breast bone to which the cartilages of the ribs are attached.

Ster'tor, Breathing as in snoring. It indicates more or less oppression of the brain.

Steth'oscope, An instrument for examining chest-sounds. It consists of a tube expanded at each end; or of two tubes, one for each ear, coming into one in the form of the letter Y.

Sthen'ic, Strong. Applied to fever as it appears in a strong, robust person. Asthenic signifies absence of strength.

Stig'ma, A mark or point. In pathology a red spot or blood stain in the skin. The plural is stigmata.

Stig'matism, A condition of the eye when the curvature and form of the eyeball and the refractive media of the eye are all perfect so that the rays of light from any point, near or far, are brought to a perfect focus upon the retina. Astig'matism is the absence of such a perfect condition of the eyeball.

Stilette', The part of the trocar which is enclosed by the canula. A small sharp pointed instrument.

Stillin'gia, Queen's Root. The compound fluid extract of stillingia is official and is a convenient remedy in scrofula. Its composition is given in the U. S. Dispensatory. See also Companion to the U. S. Pharmacopœia for formula.

Stim'ulant, An agent tending to excite increased action of the vital functions.

Sto'ma, Greek word for mouth. The plural of stoma is stomata.

Stomati'tis, Inflammation of the mouth.

Stool, Evacuation of the bowels; and also the fæces, or matter evacuated.

Strabis'mus, Squinting. Cross-eyed. It is due to in-coordinate action of the external and internal rectus muscles of the eyeball. May be due to the habit of looking at an object too near the nose.

Straits of the pelvis, Planes of the inlet and outlet of the pelvis. They are called the upper and lower planes or straits.

Stramo'nium, Thorn apple. *Datura Stramonium*. Has the properties of belladonna, but is said to be more active. Is a narcotic poison.

Strangula'tion, Choking. Constriction.

Stran'gury, Painful urination. There is heat and pain at the neck of the bladder.

Stratum, Latin for layer.

Stretch'er, A cot or litter for carrying the sick or wounded.

Stri'a, Latin for streak or line. The plural is *striæ*, but the neuter plural of the adjective is *striata*. *Corpora striata* signifies striated bodies.

Stric'ture, A narrowing or contracting of a passage or canal by some external force or by inflammation. A supposed stricture may be only abnormal nervous action, or temporary muscular contraction.

Strid'ulous, Harsh or shrill,

Stroke, A sudden or instantaneous attack of disease; as of paralysis or apoplexy.

Stro'ma, Greek word for bed. The tissue forming the substratum or framework of an organ.

Stru'ma, Scrofula.

Strych'nia or Strych'nine, An extremely poisonous alkaloid from the seed of *Strychnos* or *nux vomica*. It causes when taken internally violent tetanic contractions of the muscles. Strange to tell, it is considered by the regular or dominant school of medicine, as a tonic.

Stupe, A fomentation.

Stu'por, Partial or complete insensibility.

Stye, A small boil or abscess upon the eyelid.

Styp'tic, An astringent that stops the bleeding from small vessels. Alum is a good styptic for cutaneous hemorrhage. Apply the pure alum.

Sty'rax, A balsam something like tolu in its action. Used

externally as an antiseptic and parasiticide.

Sty'rone, A liquid derived from styrax.

Subcrep'itant, A slight crackling noise or rale produced by the bubbling of air through mucus in the lungs.

Subsul'tus, Tremor or twitching of the muscles from deficient innervation.

Suc'cus, Latin for juice or sap. The fluid secretion of an organ.

Su'dor, Latin for sweat.

Suffoca'tion, Stifling. Arrest of respiration.

Sul'cus, A furrow or groove. The plural is sulci.

Sulphide, A combination of an element with sulphur.

Sulph'onal, A modern hypnotic in doses of 20 to 30 grains. Di-ethyl-sulphon-di-methyl-methane is the chemical name.

Sulphur, Brimstone. Laxative and diaphoretic. Tends when taken internally to cause anæmia and emaciation. Sublimed sulphur, unless washed is liable to contain traces of sulphuric acid and arsenical compounds. Water with a little water of ammonia is used for washing sulphur.

Sumbul, Musk root. Used in Russia as a nerve-tonic, and sometimes in this country as a substitute for musk in some affections.

Superfoëta'tion, A second impregnation taking place during pregnancy. Not common, if indeed it ever occurs.

Superna'tant, Swimming, or floating upon a liquid.

Supina'tion, Turning the palm upward.

Supine', Lying on the back.

Suppos'itory, A solid medicine in the form of a cone and intended to be introduced into the rectum or vagina.

Suppura'tion, Formation of pus.

Sur'feit, Excessive fulness. Excess of food, or drink.

Sur'gery, A contraction of chirurgery. Literally hand-work. The practice of medicine requiring more or less instrumental use and mechanical appliances.

Su'ture, A seam. The term is applied chiefly to the marginal union of the cranial bones, and also to the coaptation of the lips or edges of a wound by sewing.

Svap'nia, Denarcotized opium.

Swedish, System, Ling's Movement Cure.

Swoon, Syncope. Fainting.

Syco'ma, An excrescence on the soft parts and supposed to resemble a fig.

Sylvester's method of artificial respiration, This method consists chiefly in forcibly moving the arms of the

patient so as to produce alternate expansion and contraction of the chest; in other words, to forcibly drive out from the lungs, by compression upon the chest walls, the respired air and then immediately allow the lungs to fill again, and repeating the operation fifteen or twenty times a minute for at least eight hours if necessary, or until the respiration is sustained naturally. Artificial respiration with proper artificial heat is the only reliable remedy in asphyxia and opium narcosis.

Syme's Operation, Amputation at the ankle-joint even or on the same plane with the upper surface of the astragalus.

Sym'physis, The joint, or line of union of the two symmetrical bones in the median line of the body, as of the chin and pubes. The term implies growing together.

Syn'chronous, Occurring at the same point of time.

Syn'ochus, Continuous. A term formerly applied to a continuous or continued fever.

Syno'via, The lubricating fluid of a joint. It is secreted by a synovial membrane, lining or covering the joint. The term signifies "with an egg," as though the joint was lubricated with the white of an egg, which resembles the joint fluid.

Synovi'tis, Inflammation of the synovial membrane.

Syn'thesis, Putting together. A chemical term for uniting or putting together of elements to form compounds.

Syph'ilis, Pox. Venereal disease.

Syr'inge, A pipe, tube, or instrument for injecting liquids into canals, passages, and cavities of the body. The fountain syringe is a useful instrument. Care should be used to have the air expelled from the pipe or instrument before introducing, since air thrown into the bowels, uterus, or veins, may cause pain, and even death, especially when using the hypodermic syringe.

Syrup, A saturated solution of sugar chiefly used to render medicines palatable. Simple syrup contains 65 per cent of white sugar and 35 per cent of pure or distilled water.

Sys'temic, Pertaining to the whole system.

Sys'tole, Contraction. Applied to the heart or arteries.

T

Tab'acum, Tobacco.

Ta'bes, A wasting, or consuming.

Ta'bes Dor'salis, (wasting of the back), Locomotor Ataxia (or Ataxy). This disease is ascribed to atrophy and degeneration of the nerve-fibers of the posterior columns of the spinal cord from the lumbar region to the base of the brain. The principal symptoms are unsteadiness of gait, disorders of vision, insensibility of the cutaneous nerves, and abolition of the reflex action from the ligamentum patellæ.

Tac'tile, Relating to touch.

Tæ'nia, Greek for ribbon.

Tæ'nia So'lium, Tapeworm. A parasite that sometimes develops in the intestine of man from the *Cysticercus*. It is said to arise from eating of measly pork.

Talc, A silicate of magnesium.

Tal'ipes, Club-foot. If the patient walks upon the toes, it is called Talipes Equinus; if upon the heel, Talipes Calcanus; if the foot is turned outward, Talipes Valgus; and when inward, Talipes Varus.

Tam'arind, A fruit with laxative properties.

Tam'pon, Cotton or other materials used to plug the vagina, or nose in cases of hemorrhage.

Tan'nin, or tannic acid, The active principle of vegetable astringents, especially hemlock and oak bark. It is a very light, yellowish white powder.

Tan'sy, An herb sometimes used in domestic practice in cases of suppressed menstruation.

Tape'worm, Tænia Solium.

Tapio'ca, An excellent food when starch is needed.

Tap'ping, An operation for drawing off the serum or water in dropsy of the abdomen. It is technically called Paracentesis.

Taran'tula, A species of large spider whose bite is poisonous.

Tarax'acum, Dandelion. The tops are used for greens, and the root is considered medicinal. Said to be tonic, diuretic and aperient. Is used mostly in Botanic and Eclectic practice.

Tar'sus, The instep. or bones of the instep. Also a cartilage in the eyelid.

Tar'tar (infernal, horrid), A term sometimes applied to sordes on the teeth. Cream of tartar is the acid tartrate of potassium. Tartar emetic is a preparation of antimony.

Taurocholic acid, One of the ingredients of the bile.

Tax'iderm'y, Preparing or stuffing the skins of animals for preservation.

Tax'is, Process of arranging. Applied to the manual operation for reduction of hernia.

Tea, An infusion especially of the leaves of a Chinese plant. Its properties are due to theine, a substance said to be identical with caffeine. Chinese tea is considered a cerebral stimulant.

Technol'ogy, Science or study of the arts.

Teeth, Plural of tooth. Hard bodies resembling bone, firmly set in the alveoli of the jaws, and used as instruments of mastication; also for the purpose of articulation in speech.

Tenac'ulum, An instrument used in surgery and dissections for holding divided parts and vessels.

Ten'don, The fibrous cord that connects a muscle with the bone or with some distant part.

Tenes'mus, Straining at stool with rectal pain.

Tenot'omy, Cutting or division of a tendon.

Ten'sion, In physiology the strain or pressure to which an organ or vessel is subjected.

Ten'sor, Stretcher. A muscle that stretches or tightens some organ or part.

Tent, An instrument made of compressed sponge, sea tangle, or other substance that will swell or increase in size by absorption of water or moisture, and sometimes used to dilate passages like the cervix uteri. Their use is not free from danger.

Tento'rium, A fold of dura mater that covers the upper surface of the cerebellum and supports the posterior lobes of the cerebrum.

Ter'ra, Latin for earth.

Tepida'rium, A place or room for giving warm baths.

Ter'rian Cure, Mountain-climbing and dietetics as a natural cure for incipient phthisis, corpulence, etc.

Tert'ian, (From Latin, "tertius," third.) A form or variety of intermittent fever which returns every third day, or once in two days.

Test'es, The male glands that secrete semen. The testicles.

Testi'tis, Orchitis, or inflammation of the testicles.

Tet'anus, (From a Greek word signifying to stretch). A tonic spasm or continuous contraction of the muscles. It includes Trismus, Opisthotonos, Emprosthotonos and Pleurothotonos.

Tet'ter, An Anglo-Saxon word signifying foul. Tetter, Lichen and Herpes are equivalent terms.

The'nar, The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

Theobro'mæ O'leum, Butter of Cacao. Oil of the seed of the chocolate tree. Used in making suppositories.

Therapeu'tics, Application of remedies for the cure of disease.

Ther'i'aca, Molasses. Treacle.

Ther'mal, Pertaining to heat.

Thermom'eter, Heat measurer, consisting of a glass tube and bulb containing mercury, and graduated to mark the degree of heat manifested by the expansion and rise of the mercury. The Centigrade thermometer has 100 degrees between the freezing and boiling points, while that of Fahrenheit has 180 degrees between the same two points; consequently one degree of Centigrade is equal to one and eight-tenths degrees of Fahrenheit.

On Centigrade the freezing point is marked zero (0), but on Fahrenheit the same degree (freezing point of water) is marked 32, i. e., zero on Fah. is 32 below the freezing point.

To change the registration from Fah. to C. subtract 32 and then divide by one and eight-tenths in the form of a decimal thus, 1.8. As an example take the temperature of the blood 98.6, on Fah., subtract 32 and we have 66.6, and dividing by 1.8 we have 37 C. Hence 98.6. Fah. equals 37. C. To reverse it, multiply by 1.8 and add 32. 37×1.8 plus 32 equals 98.6.

The'sis, A proposition laid down to be defended. An essay.

Thigh, All that part of the lower extremity that is above the knee.

Thoracente'sis, Piercing of the chest.

Thorac'ic, Pertaining to the chest.

Tho'rax, That part of the trunk containing the heart and lungs which lies above the diaphragm or midriff.

Thoroughwort, Boneset or Eupatorium perfoliatum. A domestic remedy.

Thrombo'sis, Formation of a clot in a blood vessel or in the heart.

Throm'bus, A clot formed in a vessel and remaining at the point of formation. If carried forward in an artery till it plugs the vessel it becomes an embolus, or plug.

Thrush, Sore mouth. Aphthæ.

Thu'ja, *Arbor Vitæ*. The fresh twigs have been used as a stimulant application.

Thyme, The oil of Thyme is used externally in solution or ointment as a powerful antiseptic.

Thymol, Oil of Thyme, rarely used internally.

Thy'mus, A small glandular body in the anterior mediastinum near the base of the neck. (See Dutton's Anatomy p. 392).

Thy'roid, Door-like, or shield-like, Applied to an artery, a cartilage, a gland, and a foramen in the body. (See Dutton's Anatomy).

Tic Douloureux', Facial neuralgia.

Tig'lii O'leum, Croton oil. A powerful irritant producing when applied to the skin, pustular eruptions. Internally a powerful drastic cathartic in doses of one minim. It is rarely given.

Tinct'ure, An alcoholic infusion. Usually made with diluted alcohol.

Tin'ea, A kind of worm. Applied to a class of skin diseases, or more properly forms of skin disease, and due to fungi. Ringworm is a form of Tinea.

Tin'nitus, Any tinkling sound.

Tin'nitus Au'rium, A ringing sound sometimes heard in the ear.

Tis'sue, Any web-like structure.

Tocol'ogy, Science of reproduction.

Ton'ic, An agent supposed to give tone to the system.

Ton'sil, A glandular body situated in the isthmus faucium close to the carotid artery. There is one on each side of the isthmus. Also applied to parts of the brain which resemble the tonsils in form.

Tonsilli'tis, Inflammation of the tonsils. Also called Quinsy.

Tonsilot'omy, Cutting out of the tonsils. There is danger of hemorrhage not only from the tonsilar artery but from the carotid which lies in close proximity to the tonsil; and there may be an abnormal distribution of the artery. It is stated that Elsburg made the operation 11,000 times. The reduction of albuminous food in the diet may obviate the necessity of an operation, as the enlarged tonsil is sometimes fibrous.

Tophus (plural Tophi), Hard concretionary matter that forms around the joints or on the teeth. Greek word.

Tor'mina, Gripping pain in the bowels.

Tor'por, Benumbed condition.

Tor'sion, Twisting. Applied to the twisting of a severed artery to arrest hemorrhage.

Tour'niquet, (Pro. turneket). An instrument for compressing an artery in the arm or leg. It consists of a bandage tightened by means of a screw.

Toxicology, Treatise or study of poisons.

Tra'chea, The windpipe.

Tracheot'omy, Incision or opening of the trachea by use of the knife.

Trailing Arbu'tus, May flower. Sometimes given as a diuretic.

Trance, A condition in which the mind becomes more or less disconnected or absent from the body. Catalepsy.

Transfu'sion, A pouring out of blood or other liquid to be injected into the veins of a patient.

Transuda'tion, Sweating. Oozing of any liquid through the pores of the skin. The transudation of blood sometimes takes place.

Traumat'ic, Relating to a wound or injury.

Tre'mor, An involuntary trembling or shaking of the body or some part of it.

Trephine', An instrument for cutting out a circular piece of the skull. A round saw with a stilus or point at the center to hold it in place.

Tri'ceps, A muscle with three heads.

Trichi'na, A small round worm that infests pork. The plural is Trichinæ.

Tricus'pid, Three-pointed. Applied to the valve in the right side of the heart.

Tris'mus, Gnashing. Applied to what is more commonly called lockjaw. Tetanus of the temporal muscles.

Trisplanch'nic, Three-visceral. Applied to the system of sympathetic nerves that gives off three pairs of nerves to the abdominal viscera.

Trit'uration, Act of rubbing or grinding in a mortar. Also the substance triturated. There is at present only one official trituration—that of elaterine. It is triturated with milk sugar.

Tro'car, An instrument for tapping in dropsy of the abdomen. It consists of a style or perforator and a tube or canula. It is now superseded by the aspirator.

Trochan'ter, A name applied to two large processes at the upper end of the femur. The greater that can be felt at the hip is called Trochanter major; the other Trochanter minor.

Tro'che [ch pronounced like k], Another name for tablet, or lozenge. There are 16 official troches in the United States Pharmacopœia.

Trunk, The body deprived of the head and limbs, also the main stem of a nerve or vessel.

Truss, An instrument to be worn in case of hernia.

Tryp'sin, This word signifies "friction." It is another name for pancreatin, a substance found in pancreatic juice. The latter dissolves or emulsifies fats.

Tu'bercle, A small root-stalk. Applied to a small process of bone upon the tibia near the knee in front; and in pathology to a small mass of granular matter found in various parts of the body.

Tuberculo'sis, Affected with tubercle. Another name for consumption or phthisis.

Tully's powder, Compound morphine powder. It contains camphor, licorice, carbonate of calcium and sulphate of morphine. (See companion of U. S. P).

Tumefaction, Swelling or enlargement.

Tu'mor, A swelling or bunch of abnormal growth. A cancer when it forms a bunch is a malignant tumor.

Tu'nica, A coat or covering. The tunica albuginea, or white coat, and tunica vaginalis, or sheath-covering, form two coverings of the testicle. The tunica vaginalis is a serous membrane consisting of two layers—a visceral and parietal layer—and is the seat of hydrocele in dropsy of the scrotum.

Tussis, A cough.

Tympani'tes, Distention of the abdominal walls with gases. "Drum-belly."

Tympanitic, Giving a drum-like sound.

Tym'panum, The drum, or middle ear. This is a cavity within the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It contains the ossicles.

Typhli'tis, Inflammation of the cæcum.

Typhoid Fever, A fever resembling Typhus. (See work on Practice).

Typhus Fever, A fever characterized by more or less stupor and delirium.

Ty'rosin, A decomposition product of proteids.

U

Ulcer, Death of tissue upon a free surface.

Ulcera'tion, Molecular death and formation of ulcers.

Ulmus, Slippery elm. Demulcent and emollient.

Ulna, Bone of the forearm on the side of the little finger.

Ulnar, Pertaining to the ulna.

Umbilicus, That part of the abdominal wall in front which gave passage to the cord connecting the child with the placenta. The navel.

Un'dulato'ry, Wave-like motion.

Uu'guent, and in Latin unguentum, Ointment. There are 26 official ointments. Vaseline and lanolin are now much used as ointments.

U'pas, A poisonous tree of the East Indies. It is thought to be identical with strychnia.

U'rachus, A cord which connects the summit or apex of the urinary bladder with the umbilicus.

Uræ'mia, Impregnation of the blood with urea.

Ure'a, The nitrogenous waste from the tissues that is secreted by the kidneys. It is held in solution in the water discharged.

The chemical formula is $\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{CO}$. or $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$. It contains, as may be noticed the four essential elements of organic bodies. The decomposition of urea gives rise to uric, or lithic acid, which is almost wholly insoluble in water, requiring 1900 parts of boiling water to dissolve it, and uric acid gives rise to rheumatism, gravel and calculus.

United with soda, uric acid gives rise to gout. To test for urea, evaporate the urine to a syrupy consistence and add nitric acid to form nitrate of urea which will appear as a crystalline precipitate of rhombic plates.

The quantity of urea may be estimated by several methods. Fowler's or Liebig's are well known by chemists. 300 to 500 grains of urea are excreted daily.

U'reter, Urinary canal from the kidneys to the bladder, on either side of the body.

Ure'thra, Urinary canal from the bladder outwards. In the male it is divided into three portions, prostatic, membranous and spongy.

Urethri'tis, Inflammation of the urethra. "Clap." Improperly called Gonorrhœa.

U'ric acid, An acid often found in the urine of carnivora (flesh-eating animals). It is coming to be considered the immediate cause of many forms of disease, pain of the joints and muscles, headache, gravel, &c. Same as lithic acid. Many authors hold that uric acid is a normal constituent of the urine, and one author fixes the normal ratio of uric acid to urea at 1 to 33; i. e., there is found one grain of uric acid to every 33 grains of urea and that if this proportional amount of uric acid is not secreted and thrown off daily, that it will accumulate in the blood and tissues and cause disease. (See Haig.) We do not consider uric acid a normal product at all, but always abnormal. It is rarely found in herbivora.

U'rinal, A vessel for receiving the urine as it leaves the body.

U'rine, Secretion of the kidneys. Its specific gravity in health varies from 1005 to 1020. Sugar in the urine increases its gravity. The urine of carnivora is generally acid; of herbivora alkaline.

Urinom'eter, A hydrometer used specially for the urine. It is a glass tube and bulb that floats in the liquid and the specific gravity is read at the surface of the liquid on the tube.

Urtica'ria, A transient eruption of the skin, elevated into wheals, that sting and itch. In Scotland it is called Hives. It is caused by eating shell fish, old cheese and other acrid matters that clog and poison the blood. A warm bath followed by the application of dilute vinegar relieves the itching.

U'terine, Relating to the uterus, or womb.

U'va Ur'si, Bearberry. Is diuretic.

U'vula, A pendulous body at the posterior margin of the soft palate in the median line. It is sometimes but improperly, called the palate.

V

Vacci'na, or vaccinia, Cow-pox or kine pox. It is small pox taken from a variolous cow.

Vaccina'tion, Inoculating for cow-pox.

Vagi'na, Latin for sheath. It is the musculo-membranous canal, or birth canal, extending from the vulva to the neck of the uterus.

Va'gus, The wanderer. Applied to the Pneumogastric nerve on account of its wide distribution. The plural is vagi.

Vale'rian, The root of a plant. Has been used as a nerve, or nervous depressant. In large doses it produces nausea and vomiting. Dose of the fluid extract 10 to 30 drops.

Valve, A folding door. A membrane or lid that permits passage in one direction only. The heart and blood vessels contain valves.

Vanil'la, The fruit of a climbing shrub found in the tropics. It excites the brain and prevents sleep. Is used mostly for flavoring and in perfumery.

Vapor, The aeriform state of a substance which at ordinary temperatures is a liquid.

Varicel'la, Chicken-pox. Probably a form or variety of Small-pox.

Var'icocele, Dilatation of the veins of the scrotum, or of the spermatic cord.

Var'icose, A term applied to enlarged veins.

Variola, Small-pox. An infectious disease characterized by fever and pustular eruptions upon the skin and mucous membranes. Its period of incubation is about 13 days, or 10 to 14. When the pustules are numerous and run together it is called Confluent Small-pox; if the pustules are distinct, Concrete Small-pox.

Varioloid', A term applied to designate small-pox when it occurs in a person who has had cow-pox; in other words it is a term used by the profession to conceal the fact that cow-pox is not a preventive of small-pox as many supposed.

Vari'olous, Pertaining to small-pox.

Vas'cular, Having blood vessels.

Vas'eline, Petrolatum. A substance derived from coal-tar. It does not become rancid like fixed oils and fats, and is used as an ointment for sores and skin affections.

Va'so-motor, Vessel-moving. Applied to nerves that control the circulation.

Vegeta'rian, One who discards fish, flesh and fowl—the three f's—as articles of food.

Vein, A blood vessel that carries blood to or towards one of the auricles of the heart.

Ve'na, Latin for vein. The plural is *venæ*.

Vene'real, Relating to Venus. Applied to disease of the sexual organs.

Venesec'tion, Vein-cutting. Bloodletting.

Ven'om, The poison of reptiles and serpents.

Ven'ter, The belly. Used also to designate the fleshy part of a muscle.

Ventila'tion, Exchange of air between animals and plants; or exchange of vitiated air for freshly oxidized air. In ventilating rooms it is necessary to remember that expired air is heavier than atmospheric air and must be carried off at some point at or below the heads of the occupants of the room. Ordinary heated air will ascend because it is rarefied and lighter, but carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the lungs falls in any ordinary atmosphere because it has greater specific gravity.

Ventri'cle, A little cavity. Applied to two cavities of the heart, and five of the brain. (See Anatomy.)

Vera'trum vir'ide, American Hellebore. It depresses the heart's action and tends to paralyze the spinal cord. Must not be confounded with *Phytolacca Decandra* (Garget). Both have been called poke-root.

Verbas'cum, Mullein. The leaves are emolient, demulcent, and slightly anodyne. The tea or infusion has been used in pulmonary affections.

Vermicel'li, An Italian paste in the form of small rolls used in making soups. It contains flour, cheese and egg.

Verm'icide, Worm-slayer. Various agents have been used to kill intestinal worms, but as a general thing the remedy, especially calomel, has done more injury than the worms. The only sensible way to get rid of worms is to get rid of the foul and decomposing matters in which they breed.

Vermic'ular, Relating to worms. Applied to the peristaltic motion of the intestine.

Verm'iform, Having the form of a worm. Applied to a small tubular projection from the cæcum.

Ver'mifuge, Has the same meaning in medicine as vermicide, but is of different derivation. Worm-expeller.

Ver'tebra, One of the 24 bones that compose the backbone or spinal column.

Vertebra'ta, A class of animals including all those that have a spinal column.

Vertex, The upper region of the skull.

Vert'ical, A line which crosses the horizontal at right angles. Directly upward, or outward from the center of the earth.

Ver'tigo, Dizziness due to some oppression of the brain.

Ves'ical, Relating to the urinary bladder, or to a small blister.

Vesic'ular, Pertaining to vesicles.

Vessel, A carrier. Applied to arteries and veins that carry blood; and to the small tubes that carry lymph and chyle.

Vet'erinary, Pertaining to animals, and generally domestic animals.

Vi'able, Able to live.

Vibur'num prunifo'lium, Black Haw. A nerve tonic.

Vibur'num op'ulus, Cramp bark. Antispasmodic.

Vica'rious, Acting in place of another.

Vien'na, paste, A powerful escharotic made of caustic potassa and quicklime, 3 and 4 parts respectively. To reduce the powder to a paste use a little alcohol.

Vi'num, Latin for wine. The fermented juice of fruits. Wines contain alcohol, sugar, tannin, fruit acids and ethers.

Virginia Snakeroot, *Serpentaria*.

Viril'ity, Mature manhood.

Vir'ulent, Containing poison. Poisonous.

Vis, Force or energy.

Vis'cera, Internal organs of the body, occupying the three great cavities. By some confined to the contents of the abdomen. The singular is viscus.

Vis'ceral, Relating to the viscera.

Vis'cous, Ropy, sticky.

Vi'ta, Latin for life.

Vi'tals, The organs essential to life, brain, heart and lungs more especially.

Vitel'lus, Yolk of an egg.

Vit'reous, Glass-like, hyaline.

Vit'riol, An indefinite term when used alone. Blue Vitriol is blue stone or copper sulphate, Green Vitriol is copperas; White Vitriol is zinc sulphate; and oil of vitriol is sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

Vivip'arous, Applied to animals that bring forth their young alive.

Vivisection, Cutting up animals while yet alive for experimentation.

Volsella, Forceps for removing foreign bodies from the throat.

Volt, The unit of electro-motor force; the force sufficient to cause a current of one ampere to flow against a resistance of one ohm.

Volume, In natural philosophy the amount of space which a substance fills.

Vo'mer, The plate of bone which helps to separate the two nasal cavities from each other.

Vom'it, To expel from the stomach.

Vom'itus, Vomited matters.

Vul'va, The external female genital organs.

W

Wart, A small excrescence at the surface of the skin.

Water Glass, A solution of silicate of sodium. Used in preparing surgical dressings.

Wean, To cease to nurse the infant at the breast.

Weight, The force of the earth's attraction. Gravity. The apparent weight is the weight in air; the absolute weight is the weight in vacuo, and the specific weight is the relative weight as compared with the same volume of some other substance.

Wen, A small tumor or sebaceous cyst, usually on the scalp.

Wet-nurse, A nurse who suckles the infant.

Wet-pack, Wrapping a patient in a wet sheet and covering with dry blankets.

Whey, The liquid part of milk separated from the curd, or casein.

Wine Gallon, 231 cubic inches.

Wintergreen, Gaultheria. Much used for flavoring medicines.

Womb, The uterus, or organ that contains the foetus during gestation.

Woora'ra, Curare. A poison used in South America as an arrow poison, and in laboratories to paralyze the motor nerves and voluntary muscles of animals undergoing experimentation.

Worm'ian Bones, Extra or Supernumerary bones of the skull formed by separate centers of ossification; for instance, the parietal bone instead of one piece as usual, may be formed of two unequal pieces with a suture between them. The small piece is called a Wormian bone.

Wound, A break, tear, or other injury to the soft parts of the body by mechanical violence.

Wrist-drop, Paralysis of the muscles of the forearm often attending lead-poisoning.

X

Xan'thine, A leucomaine included in the uric acid group.

Xanthoxylum, Prickly Ash. The bark and berries have been used as a stimulant.

Y

Yar'row, *Achilles millefolium*. A domestic vegetable aromatic tonic. The infusion may be used ad libitum.

Yeast, A substance used for raising bread and containing a plant known as the *Torula cerevisiæ*.

Y-Ligament, The Ilio-femoral ligament; one of the five ligaments of the hip joint.

Z

Ze'ro, A cypher or character denoting the absence of quantity. On the Centigrade thermometer zero marks the freezing point of water. On Fahrenheit, it is 32 deg. below the freezing point.

Zin'giber, Ginger. Stimulant and carminative.

Zool'ogy, Science of animal life.

Zo'ophyte, An animal found in the sea and resembling plants externally—A low form of life.

Zygo'ma, An arch or yoke. Applied to the arch at the side of the head beneath which plays the temporal muscle in moving the lower jaw. It is also called the zygomatic arch.

Zymo'sis, Fermentation, or condition of fermentation.

Zymot'ic, Pertaining to fermentation. All forms of disease arising from fermentation in the system are zymotic. They include Small pox, Measles, Scarlatina, Typhoid Fever, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Rheumatism and probably others.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- aa.** For ana, "Of each." Used in prescriptions.
A. B. For Artium Baccalaurei, Bachelor of Arts.
Ad libitum. At pleasure.
Aq. For Aqua. Water.
Aqua pura. Pure water.
A. M. For Artium Magister, Master of Arts.
Bene. Well.
Bene misce. Mix well.
Capiat. Let him take.
Chart. For Chartula. A little paper.
Cito. Quickly.
Cong. For Congius, a gallon.
Drach. For Drachma, a dram.
F. or ft. For Fiat, let him make.
Font. For Fontana, a fountain or spring.
Gr. For grain.
Gtt. For Gutta or Guttæ, a drop or drops.
Guttatim. Drop by drop.
M. For Misce, mix.
M. D. For Medicinæ Doctor, Teacher of Medicine.
Mag. For Magnus, great.
Max. For Maximus, greatest.
Min. For Minimum, smallest. The 60th part of a dram.
N. For Nox, or Nocte, night, or at night.
O. For Octarius, a pint, the eighth part of a gallon.
P. For Pulvis, powder.
Pil. For Pilula, a pill.
Pro re nata. As the occasion may be.
Pectus. The breast.
Pediluvium. A foot bath.
Ph. D. Dublin Pharmacopœia; or Teacher of Philosophy.
R. For Recipe, take.
S. For Signa, write.
Secundum artem. According to art.
Saccharum. Sugar.
Sal. Salt.
Sanguis. Blood.
Solv. For solve, dissolve.
Somnus. Sleep.
Ss. For semis, half.
St. For Stet, let it stand.
Tr. For Tinctura, tincture.
Ung. For Unguentum, ointment.
U. S. P. United States Pharmacopœia.

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